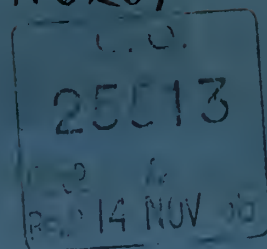


HONGKONG.

P.6251



# REPORT

OF THE

## COMMISSION

ON

# ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS,

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.



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1898.



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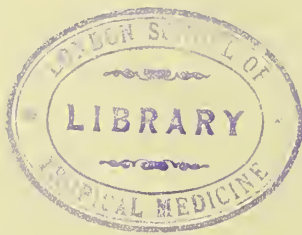
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# CONTENTS.

Report.

Proceedings of the Committee.

Evidence of—

*Page.*

The Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G., ..... I and 13

Mr. FRANK BROWNE, ..... 14 and 19

Appendix No. 1.—The Commission, ..... I

„ „ 2.—Questions sent to Colonel THE O'GORMAN, D.A.A.G., ..... II

Lieut.-Col. THE O'GORMAN'S reply, ..... II

Minutes of the Commissioners, ..... IV

Questions sent to the Deputy-Inspector General of Fleets and Hospitals, Surg.-Col. EVATT, and the Principal Civil Medical Officer, } ..... IV

The replies, ..... V-VI

Questions to the Secretary to the Commodore, ..... VI

The reply of the Secretary to the Commodore, ..... VII-XI

Questions to the General Managers, China Sugar Refinery, ..... XI

Questions to Chinese holders of Distillery Licences, ..... XII

„ „ 3.—List of Applicants for Spirit Licences, ..... XIV

„ „ 4.—List of holders of Wholesale Spirit Licences, ..... XX

List of holders of Grocers' Spirit Licences, ..... XX

List of holders of Distillery Licences, ..... XXI

List of Eating-house Licences, ..... XXI

„ „ 5.—List of holders of Chinese Spirit Licences, ..... XXII

„ „ 6.—Report of proceedings of Meetings of the Justices of the Peace, ..... XXVII-XXXIII

„ „ 7.— Do. do., ..... XXXIII-XXXVIII

„ „ 8.—Report of proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Justices of the Peace, ..... } XXXVIII-XL

„ „ 9.—Appointment of Commander W. C. H. HASTINGS, Ret. Com., R.N., } as Chairman of the Commission, ..... } XLI

„ „ 10.—Appointment of Dr. F. O. STEDMAN as a member of the Commission, ..... XLI

„ „ 11.—List of Prices of Wines and Spirits, ..... XLI

„ „ 12.—Report on Samshu, by Mr. FRANK BROWNE, ..... XLII

„ „ 13.—The Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896, ..... XLVII

„ „ 14.—The Spirit Licences Ordinance, 1886, ..... LI



# ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS COMMISSION.

## REPORT.

HONGKONG, 12th August, 1898.

We, the undersigned members of the Commission appointed on the 14th day of February, 1898, to enquire into and report on the importation into Hongkong, and the manufacture and sale in Hongkong of Alcoholic Liquors of all kinds and into the operation of the laws regulating the same, and to ascertain whether any and what descriptions of crude, inferior, adulterated, or deleterious liquors are manufactured, or sold and by whom and to what extent, and what measures may usefully be taken to improve the laws and to check the importation, manufacture, and sale in licensed houses and elsewhere of such crude, inferior, adulterated, or injurious liquors, have the honour to forward herewith the evidence taken by us and our opinion thereon.

Appendix  
No. 1.

2. The Commission was appointed because there was a strong opinion in some quarters that deleterious liquors were being sold in the Colony, which were doing a great deal of mischief to soldiers and sailors. After the second meeting of the Commission on the 25th February, Mr. WODEHOUSE, Dr. HARTIGAN, and Mr. McCALLUM left the Colony, so, in order to complete the investigation, it was necessary to ask the Government to appoint others so as to enable a quorum of members to be present at the sittings of the Commission. Captain HASTINGS, R.N., was appointed a member and Chairman in place of Mr. WODEHOUSE, and the other two vacancies were not filled up. Subsequently, with but three members it was found to be impossible on two occasions to have a quorum present, so an additional member was asked for and Dr. F. O. STEDMAN was appointed.

Appendices  
Nos. 6 & 7.

Appendix  
No. 9.

Appendix  
No. 10.

3. With a view to obtaining the fullest information on the objects of this enquiry, questions were sent to the Deputy Inspector-General of Fleets and Hospitals, Hongkong, Colonel THE O'GORMAN, D.A.A.G., The Principal Medical Officer of H. M. FORCES, Hongkong, The Principal Civil Medical Officer, Hongkong, Mr. LAWFORD (Secretary to the Commodore), The Managers of the China Sugar Refinery, to all Chinese holders of Distillery Licences, and to one foreign Consul. It has been found necessary to examine two witnesses and to hold four meetings. In view of the reasons assigned for the sixty-seven cases of alcoholism that occurred during 1897 in the Government Civil Hospital we did not think it necessary to call the Principal Civil Medical Officer before the Commission.

Appendix  
No. 2.

4. At the first meeting on the 22nd February last, we requested the Secretary to draw up a report on the manufacture and composition of the Chinese liquors known as *samsu*, also to visit the Chinese distilleries and report upon the quality of the materials used.

Appendix  
No. 12.

5. As regards importation we have evidence that a quantity of cheap liquors are brought into this Colony. We have evidence also that because these liquors are cheap it does not follow that they must be made from crude, inferior, or decayed materials. Manufactured from good spirit there is a large profit on the liquors which are sold at 20 cents a bottle. Moreover, analysis has shown that these cheap liquors do not contain deleterious substances, but that they lack flavour, body, and aroma, and that they contain less fusel oil than genuine spirits. The tests to which liquors are subjected in the Government Laboratory are sufficiently severe to warrant the Government Analyst passing them as harmless, and this opinion is entirely supported by the medical evidence received by us and by the records of the amount of drunkenness in the Colony. There is no ground whatever for the assertion that there exist in Hongkong deleterious liquors of which a small quantity produces sudden and temporary insanity in the consumer or the appearance of having been drugged.

Appendix  
No. 11.

Browne, 15  
et seq.

Appendix  
No. 2.

Browne, 16.

6. Patent-still spirit from the China Sugar Refinery, and the Chinese liquors known as *samshu* are the only liquors manufactured in Hongkong. The former is of good quality, and the composition of the principal Chinese liquors—*Leu Pun Chau*, *Sheung Ching Chau*, and *Sam Ching Chau*—together with the knowledge from inspection that only sound materials are used in the *samshu* distilleries, is sufficient to justify our opinion that the effect of drinking these Chinese liquors is practically the same as that produced by whiskey of the same strength. The high proportion of compound ethers in *samshu* will afford a means of ascertaining its presence in liquors should it be suspected from its odour. Although *samshu* is the national drink of the Chinese, drunkenness amongst them is conspicuous by its absence.

Appendix  
No. 12.

Browne, 19.

7. It appears that a few years ago it was customary for beach-combers to frequent a place at the corner of Upper Lascar Row known as “Samshu Corner,” and there to drink *samshu*, but no drinking in this quarter in recent years has been noticed.

May, 2 *et seq.*

8. There appear to be no grounds for dissatisfaction either with the general conduct of Hongkong public-houses or with the Police supervision of these houses. Drunkenness in this Colony amongst the European population is not in excess of the amount found in other ports and cities. The analysis of thirty-one samples of the cheapest liquors has shown that such liquors are not crude, inferior, or adulterated,\* so that we fail to find that any evil whatever exists as regards the conduct of the liquor traffic of the Colony.

Browne, 15.

\* Since the evidence of the Government Analyst was taken a number of samples have been submitted for analysis and four prosecutions have been instituted for adulteration (deficiency of strength).

May, 4, 8.

9. It does not appear to us to be compatible with the public safety that *The Food and Drugs Ordinance, No. 18 of 1896*, should be a dead letter, and we recommend that steps be taken in order that largely increased numbers of samples may be examined in the Government Laboratory, so that as much as possible may be done to prevent the sale of any adulterated or deleterious liquors.

Browne, 17.

Macleod, iv.  
Evatt, v.  
Atkinson, vi.

10. As all the evidence collected has shown that the drunkenness here is due to the quantity and not to the quality of the liquor consumed, we are of opinion that the cheapness of liquor is conducive to the increase of drunkenness. As *samshu* is very cheap, legislation should be undertaken so that this liquor or any liquor containing *samshu* may not be sold either directly or indirectly to Europeans.

May, 11.

Appendix  
No. 6.

11. It is essential that the holders of public-house licences should be persons of good character, and as cases have occurred in which householders have been guarantors for a person wholly unfit to hold a licence, it is desirable that the fullest information should be obtained as to the character of the applicant for such a licence.

12. We are of opinion that the number (twenty-three) of public-houses now licensed in the Colony is amply sufficient for present needs.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

WM. C. H. HASTINGS,  
*Chairman.*

JNO. J. FRANCIS, Q.C. (*I desire to call special attention to Mr. Browne's evidence, p. 17 and the first sixteen lines of p. 18—another Analyst or Apothecary is sorely needed.*)

R. F. COBBOLD, M.A.

F. O. STEDMAN, M.D., B.S., London.

His Excellency Major-General WILSONE BLACK, C.B.,  
*Acting Governor,*  
HONGKONG.



## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

*Tuesday, February 22, 1898.*

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Hon. H. E. WODEHOUSE, C.M.G., *Chairman.*

Dr. HARTIGAN.

Mr. H. McCALLUM.

Mr. J. J. FRANCIS, Q.C.

Rev. R. F. COBBOLD, M.A.

Mr. FRANK BROWNE, *Secretary.*

The Committee deliberated.

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*Friday, February 25, 1898.*

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Hon. H. E. WODEHOUSE, C.M.G., *Chairman.*

Dr. HARTIGAN.

Mr. H. McCALLUM.

Rev. R. F. COBBOLD, M.A.

Mr. FRANK BROWNE, *Secretary.*

Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G., *examined.*

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*Saturday, April 30, 1898.*

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Captain HASTINGS, R.N., *Chairman.*

Mr. FRANCIS, Q.C.

Rev. R. F. COBBOLD, M.A.

Mr. FRANK BROWNE, *Secretary.*

Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G., and Mr. FRANK BROWNE, *examined.*

Considered answers to some questions sent to The Deputy Inspector-General of Fleets and Hospitals, Hongkong, Colonel THE O'GORMAN, D.A.A.G., The Principal Medical Officer of H. M. FORCES, Hongkong, The Principal Civil Medical Officer, Mr. LAWFORD (Secretary to the Commodore), The Managers of the China Sugar Refinery, and others.

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*Friday, August 12, 1898.*

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Captain HASTINGS, R.N., *Chairman.*

Rev. R. F. COBBOLD, M.A.

Dr. STEDMAN.

Mr. FRANK BROWNE, *Secretary.*

The Secretary reported that replies to questions had been received from the Managers of the China Sugar Refinery, and from the Chinese holders of Distillery Licences. The Members requested that a digest of the amounts of *samshu*, and of Chinese wines, as made and sold during 1897 in Hongkong, be inserted in the Blue Book.

Mr. FRANK BROWNE was further examined.

The Members then considered a new Licensing Bill. No amendments were recommended.

The Members directed the Secretary to write to Mr. FRANCIS asking him to place himself in correspondence with the Attorney-General with regard to the new Licensing Bill.

A draft report was then considered paragraph by paragraph, and after amending, it was proposed by the Chairman that the Report as amended be the Report of the Commissioners, which was agreed to.

Ordered, to Report, together with the Minutes of Evidence and an Appendix.



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# ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS COMMISSION.

*The Commission met on Friday, the 25th February, at 2.30 p.m., at the Magistracy.*

---

*Present* :—The Honourable H. E. WODEHOUSE, C.M.G. (*Chairman*).

Dr. W. HARTIGAN.

Mr. H. McCALLUM.

The Reverend R. F. COBBOLD, M.A.

Mr. F. BROWNE, *Secretary*.

*Absent*.— Mr. J. J. FRANCIS, Q.C.

---

The Honourable FRANCIS HENRY MAY, C.M.G., was called and examined.

The CHAIRMAN—You are Captain Superintendent of Police ?

Witness—Yes.

As such you have general control over the licensed houses for the sale of liquors ?  
—Yes.

Amongst those houses are included public-houses ?—Yes.

According to this return they are twenty-five in number. Just look at that ; I think you will find the number is correct ; it is taken from the Justices' return.—Yes. Some of these are not licensed now.—The “ Travellers ” and the “ Grand.”

So there are twenty-three ?—Yes.

In what does your control over these houses consist ?—To see that the conditions of the licences and the provisions of the law are carried out.

The conditions of the licences are contained in Ordinance 21 of 1886 ?—Yes.

Are there any special conditions for public-houses not contained in the body of the Ordinance ?—There are no special conditions except those contained in the body of the Ordinance.

I will just turn to the body of the Ordinance. It says :—“ The business of every “ licensed publican or adjunct licensee shall be carried on subject to the following “ regulations :—

“ (1) No liquor shall be sold or drunk on the premises licensed except  
“ between such hours as the Magistrate shall enter on the certificate to be  
“ granted under clause 12.

“ (2) No disorder shall be permitted on the premises.

“ (3) No person shall be allowed to become drunk on the premises, nor  
“ shall liquor be supplied to any person who is drunk.

“ (4) No game of chance shall be played on the premises.

“ (5) A decent and suitable privy and urinal shall be maintained in a state  
“ of cleanliness and good repair for the use of customers.

“ (6) The licensee shall not abandon the occupation of his house, or permit  
“ any other person to become virtually the keeper thereof.

“ (7) The licensee shall not employ any person to sell or dispose of any  
“ liquors outside of his licensed premises, nor shall he allow or suffer  
“ any liquors to be so disposed of on his own account.”



Those are the regulations attached to public-house licences ?—Yes.

Then there are no regulations regarding the quality of drink to be supplied on the premises ?—There is the provision about adulterated liquor in the Ordinance.

Is that the only regulation regarding the quality of liquors ?—No, there is also the Food and Drugs Ordinance, 18 of 1896.

But I mean in this Ordinance, 21 of 1886 ?—Yes.

The regulation—or rather the definition about adulterated liquor is as follows:—  
 “Adulterated liquor shall mean any liquor mixed or coloured to the prejudice of the  
 “purchaser with any ingredient whatever, or with water, either so as to increase its  
 “bulk or measure, or so as injuriously to affect the quality of such liquor, or to  
 “conceal its inferior quality, or any liquor which is not virtually of the nature and  
 “quality demanded by the purchaser, or of the liquor which it is labelled as being or  
 “purported to be, whether such adulterated liquor be injurious to health or not.  
 “Spirits shall not be considered to be adulterated if mixed with water only so as not  
 “to reduce the strength more than twenty-five degrees below proof in the case of  
 “brandy, whisky, or rum, or more than thirty degrees below proof in the case of gin.”  
 Except for that definition the quality of the liquor is not touched upon in the Spirit  
 Licences Ordinance, 21 of 1886 ?—No.

There is other legislation with regard to adulteration in the Sale of Food and  
 Drugs Ordinance, 18 of 1896 ?—Yes.

Does that apply to liquors as well as to food and drugs ?—Yes.

“The term *food*, when used in this Ordinance, shall include every food or article  
 “used for food, or drink by man, other than drugs or water.” Is your control  
 exercised personally or through the medium of your officers ?—Through the medium  
 of my officers.

They being constables of what rank ?—All European officers. Generally, the police  
 on duty see that the law is observed ; but I have also special men—detective-sergeants  
 —in the Central District to look after all licensed premises, and to see that the licences  
 are taken out and that there are no unlicensed premises. So that therefore the public-  
 houses are supervised by the police on duty—all the police on beat and patrol—and also  
 specially by detective-sergeants.

Have they any orders in writing as to what they are to do ?—No.

Are they allowed to enter a public-house at any time while on duty ?—Yes, if  
 they enter it on duty.

Is it your business also to enquire into the character of the applicants for licences ?  
 —Yes.

How is that done ? Is it done by any special man or by anybody you choose to  
 depute ?—It would be done by the officer in charge of the district.

The officer in charge of the district in which the public-house is ?—Yes.

The officer in charge would be an Inspector ?—Yes. In the Central District a  
 detective-sergeant might be told off to report.

By you or by an Inspector ?—By me. So that it is done by special officers, is  
 it ?—Yes.

Of any particular rank or by anybody you happen to select ?—Generally the  
 Inspectors make the enquiries.

With regard to these twenty-three houses, have you any complaints to make as  
 to their management or any fault to find with them ?—No ; they are well conducted.

Have you had any complaints as to the quality of liquors supplied by any of them ?—No. There have been complaints made from time to time by the military authorities.

What is the nature of the complaint ?—They complained that the men got so drunk that the liquor must be bad.

They have done that more than once, have they ?—There have not been recent complaints. I recollect complaints as far back as 1889, I think. They have cropped up from time to time.

Have you had any knowledge yourself of the supply of deleterious liquors in these houses beyond what was contained in the complaints from the military ?—No.

It has never come under your observation at all ?—No.

How did you meet those complaints ? Did you take any steps or do anything ?—In my time I do not think there have been any complaints. I am speaking of my own tenure of office.

When did your tenure of office commence ?—In 1893.

From 1893 until now you have had no complaints either by the naval or military people of the quality of liquors supplied by these houses ?—Not to my recollection ; there may have been some while I was away.

If there have been you could easily find out ?—Yes.

Are your own police allowed to frequent these public-houses ?—They are not supposed to frequent them.

Are they allowed to ?—There is nothing to prevent a man from going into a public-house if he be in plain clothes and off duty.

They are allowed to ?—Off duty a man can go into a public-house for his own purposes.

The CHAIRMAN.—They have their own canteen at the Central Station, have they not ?—Yes.

That is where they can get their liquor ?—Yes.

Where is the liquor bought from ?—The local wholesale dealers.

With no reference to the quality at all ?—The liquor is approved by myself. I mean I know the brands that are consumed there.

In your time have the police suffered from the sale of deleterious liquors in these places ?—No.

You have had no instance of it amongst the police ?—No.

Is drinking carried on largely amongst the police ?—No. There is very little.

Dr. HARTIGAN.—Does that also apply to the Water Police ?—Yes. I should say that there is very little drinking amongst them.

The CHAIRMAN.—The securities that secure the publicans, so far as you know are they genuine securities, that is to say, are they a genuine guarantee as to the character of the publican secured ? This is the guarantee.—“We, the undersigned house-holders residing at Victoria in the said Colony, certify that the above named applicant “is a person of good fame and reputation, and fit and proper to be licensed to keep “an inn or public-house.” Then follow the names of three householders.—Generally speaking, I should say, yes.

In certain cases they have not been persons “fit and proper to be licensed to keep “an inn or public-house ?”—There have been exceptions.

Have there been any prosecutions during the last few years or recently for allowing drunkenness on the premises of any of these public-houses?—No.

Does that mean that the men do not become drunk on the premises, or simply that there are no prosecutions?—It means that there is very little disorder on the premises.

And so far as you know people are not allowed to become drunk on the premises of these public-houses, nor is liquor supplied to them when they are drunk?—I would not go so far as that. I should say that as a rule public-houses are very well conducted here, and that they compare favourably with a similar class of houses in any city.

Have you any suggestion to make in regard to them?—In what direction.

In regard to the working of the law. Have you found that in any respect it could be improved?—Well, I think that the provisions of Ordinance 18 of 1896 regarding the sale of food should be enforced in a systematic manner. Section 6, of course, prohibits the sale of articles of food and drugs not of the proper nature, substance, or quality, and then there are provisions in section 12 for the obtaining of food in order to submit it to analysis.

You think that if there were a more systematic application of Ordinance, 18 of 1896, there would be less danger of the sale of deleterious liquors?—Yes. Of course, it depends upon how much time the analytical department have got. It would be useless to attempt the thing without having a strong analytical department. I do not know whether the analyst would have time to do all the work thrown upon him.

In your imagination what do you think is a strong analytical department?—There are about fifty grocers' licences, twenty-three public-houses; they make seventy-three.

I mean of what in your imagination should the analytical department consist?—Well, I was just reckoning. There are seventy-three houses, so that to do any good at all under that Ordinance you would have to take samples from each of these houses—say, one sample a month at least.

And to do that would require what?—It would require an analyst to make seventy-three analyses per month, which would be a pretty big thing.

And probably that number does not include all that would be required?—No. Of course, there are the wholesale licences, and then there are all the Chinese licensees.

Suppose an analytical department existed, do you think it might do good?—That is what is done at home, of course. In Ireland the police visit the public-houses and each county has an analyst, and the samples are forwarded to him. He analyses them and prosecutions follow.

Is that with a view to the liquor being good or with a view to revenue purposes?

Mr. McCALLUM.—The quality of the liquor is dealt with differently for revenue purposes.

WITNESS.—I think the provisions of Ordinance, 18 of 1896, are copied from the law at home.

The CHAIRMAN.—In addition to public-houses there are also adjunct licences?—Yes.

At the present moment there is only one adjunct licence? At any rate they are insignificant in number?—Yes.

Have you any remarks to make about them?—Well, of course, you would have to analyse their liquor as well.

I mean you do not object to their existence?—No.

Have you any remark to make about them?—No.



In addition to publicans' licences and adjunct licences there are also grocers' licences. A grocer's licence is defined to mean "a licence to sell intoxicating liquors by the bottle, such liquors not to be consumed on the premises." How many are there of these?—About fifty.

The SECRETARY.—Forty-seven.

The MAGISTRATE.—These also are under your control as Head of the Police?—Yes.

They are forty-seven in number?—Yes.

There are no special conditions attached to them?—There are the provisions of the Ordinance.

Are these licences issued by the Colonial Secretary?—Yes.

And the regulations for them are made by the Governor in Council?—Yes.

There are no such regulations at present, are there?—No special regulations.

Have you any remarks to make about grocers' licences?—The liquor that they retail would have to be supervised in the same way as the publicans'.

Yes, but with your experience of them have you any remarks to make about them?—No.

Are they well conducted?—Yes.

What is their business? What do they do? Do they merely sell intoxicating liquors?—They do a general grocery business as well.

And no liquors are consumed on the premises?—No.

You have had no complaints with regard to those houses?—No, I have had no complaints.

Then there are eating houses. Those also come under your control?—Yes.

They are sixteen in number?—Yes.

And the licences are granted by the Colonial Secretary?—Yes.

Have you any complaints to make about them?—No. Of course, they have to be looked after to see that they do not sell liquor. They are not licensed to sell liquor.

By retail?—Yes.

Have complaints been made to you that they do sell liquor?—The Police have found them selling liquor.

You have to rely upon the Police to obtain that information regarding them?—Yes. Prosecutions take place occasionally.

Have they to find the same guarantee as to character and so on?—No, there is no formal guarantee.

To whom do you report as to the character of the licence—to the Colonial Secretary?—Yes.

Mr. McCALLUM.—Are the eating houses licensed?—Yes. They must have a licence as eating houses.

They must be licensed before they open?—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN.—Are they not allowed to retail liquor at all on the premises?—No.

Not unless they have a licence?—Not unless they have a licence.

I see the section runs :—“ No person, unless licensed to retail intoxicating liquors or Chinese spirits under this Ordinance, shall keep an eating house, coffee house, refreshment bar or saloon, restaurant, or other place where meals or refreshments are supplied to persons not resident on the premises, without a licence from the Colonial Secretary.”—Of course, they can have an adjunct licence if they want to retail liquor.

The question of the sale and importation and so on of liquors having come up, have you any remarks that you wish to make on the subject ?—Well, as far as experience has shown this liquor that is sold here, when submitted to analysis, does not appear to contain deleterious substances. Such has been the result of the analyses that have been made, and the question is to find out whether it does possess these extremely intoxicating qualities or not. I am inclined to think that the extreme intoxication is due to the extreme cheapness of the liquor.

To the quantity rather than to the quality ?—Yes. It appears to me that the best way to reduce the intoxication would be to increase the price of the liquor by putting a duty on liquor imported into the Colony.

Have you ever considered whether it would be advisable to put public-houses under the control of the Government ?—They are under control.

I mean to be run by the Government ?—No.

The Government or Municipal Council ?—No.

Have you ever considered it ?—No.

Do you consider it would be advantageous or not to do so ? Can you imagine that it would be advantageous, or do you think that it is out of the question ?—I do not see that you would gain anything by it.

The gain would be that the Government would supply the liquors to be consumed and would have their own nominees in charge of the houses, and the profits would go not to the benefit of individuals but to the Government.—Well, of course, that would be the Gothenburg system.

Have you ever considered whether that would work in this place ?—I have not considered it in reference to this place.

And you are of opinion on the face of it that it might work well ?—I would not care to express an opinion off hand.

Have you any other remarks that you would like to make on the subject generally ? For instance, there is no way that you can suggest for preventing these people from becoming drunk on the premises. They are always found drunk in the street and they are not prosecuted for being drunk on the premises, and presumably that is because there is no satisfactory way of controlling it.—I do not think there is a great deal of drunkenness here.

You frequently see sailors carried off from Pedder's wharf ?—Not unless there is a Russian ship in the harbour.

They must get drunk in these places ?—Yes.

It is against the law to have liquor supplied to them when drunk on the premises. “ No person shall be allowed to become drunk on the premises.” You cannot suggest any more effective control than there is now ?—No, I think the control is sufficient in that respect.

Dr. HARTIGAN—With regard to adulteration, the definition of which is “ no liquor mixed or coloured &c.”—you know the definition. What means are taken to ensure that the section of that Ordinance is carried out—as far as the Police are con-

cerned?—There have been from time to time analyses made of the liquor sold in public-houses and the result has invariably been the same.

As far as you know no liquor has been found to be deleterious on analysis?—As far as my knowledge goes it has never been pronounced to contain deleterious substances.

Would it be possible for the liquors to be mixed in a public-house without the Police knowing it? I mean, in other words, do you consider that the supervision and control that the Police exercise over these houses are sufficient to prevent adulteration of this liquor suppose a man wants to do so?—I do not pretend to say for one moment that the supervision is complete. To increase the supervision is the only means I can suggest as far as police supervision is concerned.

I will put the question more direct. Under the present circumstances it is quite possible for this adulteration to occur? We have reason to believe that the liquors are mixed with a very inferior *samslu*. Do you think it is quite possible to occur?—Of course, it can occur. You can never prevent that. The only thing you can do is to devise means for catching the men at it.

That is the very thing I wanted. You consider that the present means are not sufficient to catch the men at it; in other words, the detective department is not sufficiently strong?—I do not say that. I say that the thing has never been systematized.

Therefore it can occur. With regard to this definition of adulterated liquor, there are the words, “any liquor which is not of the nature.....of the liquor which it is labelled as being or purported to be.” Well, we know that whiskey is sold and brandy is sold in this place and openly marked “made in Germany.” You do not consider that would come under the Ordinance? The label is there and “made in Germany.” We know that is not whiskey: we know that whiskey as whiskey comes from England or Ireland, America, and Canada. Those are the only places where whiskey as whiskey is known.—It is the stuff demanded by the purchaser, isn’t it? “Of the quality demanded by the purchaser.”

Yes, the quality demanded by the purchaser, or liquor which it is labelled as being. I go in and ask for a glass of whiskey and I am served with whiskey out of a bottle.—If you ask for Scotch whiskey and he gives you whiskey made in Germany, I should think that would come under the Ordinance. But if you ask for whiskey and you are served with whiskey made in Germany, I am not sure whether a prosecution would succeed. I do not see why they should not make whiskey in Germany.

I am asking the question. You say a constable is the man who sees to the proper conduct of these places. You mean the general management of the place?—I said they were supervised in two ways—firstly, generally by the Police on duty; and secondly, specially by the detective staff.

How many samples would be seized in the year? Take since 1893—since you were in charge.—I told you at the outset that the provisions of Ordinance, 18 of 1896 have not been carried out systematically.

The constable on duty is the man who is responsible for the general conduct of the houses.....?—I do not think that these houses are conducted in a disorderly manner. I think they compare very favourably with those in any city.

Why have there been so many complaints by the naval and military authorities?—The men go into barracks and are found drunk, but a great many of the drunks that take place in barracks do not take place in licensed premises. The men take the liquor into the barracks.

That liquor is procured from licensed premises?—From grocers or licensed premises.

So that there is a good deal of the drunkenness, in your opinion, that comes from the grocers?—I do not say in my opinion. I say that a great deal of the drunkenness



complained of by the military authorities does not take place in licensed premises, but that the liquor is taken into the barracks. The complaint of the military is that the men get so very drunk that the liquor must be very bad. They do not drink much of it, they say, and yet they get very drunk.

Yet, notwithstanding that, you say that in your opinion the liquor is not very bad judging from the analysis?—I do not say so. I say only that so far as I am aware the analyses have not proved the presence of deleterious qualities. It may not be rotten drink, but raw spirit. It may be sound. New spirit is extremely intoxicating, I believe.

That is just what I wanted to get at. There were a great many complaints by the “Rifles” here?—Yes.

Colonel NORCOTT himself spoke to me about it.—I am given to understand the “Rifles” principally got drunk on *samshu*. I am told they drank a good deal of *samshu*.

And there is no control over the sale of *samshu* in Hongkong whatever?—Yes. A man must have a licence to sell Chinese spirits and he is not allowed to sell to a European either directly or indirectly.

He is not allowed to sell *samshu* to a European?—No.

Mr. McCALLUM—Is that provided for in the licence? In his licence.

Dr. HARTIGAN—How do you suppose these men were able to obtain it if these spirits licence people are not allowed to sell to a European? Do they sell to a middle man?—The Europeans would send a boy to buy a bottle for them.

So that although they are not allowed to sell to Europeans there is no control over them?—There have been several prosecutions.

My boy can go and get it?—Of course, the law can be evaded like any other law.

The “Rifles” were here a year while that was going on?—Prosecutions were going on during the year. There is a flaw in the Ordinance and most of the prosecutions failed. I think some of them came before you (The Chairman). The conditions of a Chinese spirit shop licence are not in the schedule of the Ordinance, and therefore you cannot get a conviction. That is being altered now.

You spoke just now about constantly analysing liquor. Do you think that would be sufficient control?—Suppose you gave the police *carte blanche* and had a laboratory here? I am speaking from the police point of view, not scientifically.—From the police point of view the only mode I can suggest is systematic action under Ordinance, 18 of 1896. I do not know whether the present analyst and his staff have the time to do it. For that purpose you would require a good deal of time for the analyst. That is my view as a policeman.

Would it not be more easily controlled by preventing the sale, suppose we say it is inferior potato whiskey?—How preventing the sale?

I am asking the question.—If it was possible absolutely to prevent the sale of bad liquor that would be much the best of all, but I do not see how you are to do it.

Get the liquor here in bulk and it would be better than getting it from the shop.—But cheap liquor would always find its way into shops.

But if it was analysed in bonded warehouses. It is much better to analyse it in bulk than one bottle from every case?—You might issue it to the houses sound, but you would still have to go on analysing.

Dr. HARTIGAN.—Even supposing the liquor was good it could be adulterated afterwards. I was merely wishing to bring out the fact for the moment that a large quantity of this liquor was being brought into the Colony.—I agree with you. I do not say so as Chief of the Police, because it is outside my province, but I consider there ought to be an excise here on liquor.



You said that a great deal of this so-called bad liquor was found on analysis not to be deleterious. You may know something about the sale of liquor in South Africa and West Africa. A great deal of agitation has been going on for years?—Yes.

It is supposed to be the same spirit—this German potato spirit?—I have heard that the West African spirit was potato spirit.

There are a large number of authorities who pronounce it as being specially deleterious, and in the face of that do you still think that the analysis alone is sufficient to go upon?

Mr. McCALLUM.—From the retail shops or from the wholesale?

Dr. HARTIGAN.—From either. What I mean is that there is a great deal of evidence with regard to the trade in this class of whiskey.—I do not know enough about the subject. I know that in 1890 it was proposed here to place a legal limit of strength on retail liquor.

Was that favourably considered?—That is to say that liquor retailed should not be above a certain degree of proof.

That, of course, would cover what you said about strong liquors?—It seems to me odd that liquor should be sold so very strong, because it would pay any publican to dilute it. If he had a bottle of very strong liquor it would pay him to make two bottles of it.

Mr. McCALLUM.—I was going to ask you if there should be a minimum.—There is a minimum. If you dilute the liquor below a certain standard it is adulterated.

Dr. HARTIGAN.—I understand you to say that excessive drinking is due to the extreme cheapness of the liquor. You do not mean in the public-houses?—Yes.

But it is ten cents a glass in a public-house. That is not so very cheap. A soldier has not so many dollars in the world, you know.—Well, I have not been into the public-houses to buy liquor and I do not know what the price is, but I think there must be some cheaper stuff than that.

So far as the Police know, can we get any information on the subject about the price?—Yes. I imagined it was much cheaper than that because you can get a bottle of whiskey for twenty-five cents.

In the public-houses or in the grocers'; because you see what your detective got cost us \$1?—As I said before, the publicans are not responsible for all the drunkenness that takes place. There is the grocer.

There were many complaints by the last Regiment?—There were complaints by the last Regiment of men bringing liquor into barracks.

Was that supposed to be *samsu*?—No, bottles of liquor. I was asked to put a stop to it, and I explained that there was nothing to prevent the shopmen from selling it.

Therefore, as far as your opinion goes, you think that what we should try to get at is the sale of *samsu* in regard to the checking of drunkenness?—No, I do not say that.

It would be inferred from what you said.—I say that the sale by grocers probably accounts for as much drunkenness as the sale by publicans.

Can a grocer sell *samsu* under his licence?—No, he cannot sell Chinese spirits.

Unless he puts it in another bottle?—He is not allowed to sell Chinese spirits.

The complaint of the last Regiment—the West Yorks—was that the men got the liquor from these grocers' shops and got very drunk. Therefore the liquor ought not to have been *samsu*?—I did not say it was *samsu*.

You said it was in the case of the "Rifles"?—I said I had been told it was.

Well, would not that all point to the fact that the quality of the liquor was very bad?—No, because they may have got it from a Chinese shop.

But I mean that the report of the officers was that it was bought from the grocers, and that as regards the Rifles the liquor was *samsu*. Colonel NORCOTT told me that.--- The last Regiment complained that the men were continually bringing bottles of liquor—whiskey they called it—into the barraeks, and they asked me to put a stop to it. A man could go and buy a bottle of whiskey in a hundred places and in my opinion it was for the officers to prevent the men going into barracks with bottles in their pockets.

Do you think it would be a good thing to provide in the Ordinance that grocers should not sell single bottles?—I do not think it would. You cannot legislate for that sort of thing. It would be very hard if I sent out for a bottle of whiskey and could not get it.

With regard to guarantees for character signed for publicans' licensees, do you think that any enquiry is made by people who sign these applications? I mean the different firms?—I do not know. I think you get full information from the Police.

This man \* \* \* \* the Police reported most unfavourably upon and yet we have three highly respectable people to give him a character. Taking that as a positive fact, together with the case of SCHWALM the other day, do you think the guarantees are genuine?—The exceptions have not been many.

And you think all these other people are of good character? Remember that you yourself brought up \* \* \* \*.—How can you get people to be absolutely honest in giving characters?—A servant leaves an employer and he is often known to be a bad servant and yet he gets a character.

Therefore a character is not of much value?—The Justices do not go on these characters; they go on the Police reports.

I am afraid they go on the others.—I think, taking them on the whole, the guarantees are *bonâ fide* guarantees.

They guaranteed that man SCHWALM.—There have been exceptions, undoubtedly.

With regard to the eating-houses—they have guarantees—do you mean that the Police make some enquiry as far as they can and simply report to the Colonial Secretary or to you?—With every licensee issued there is a report.

But the Police do not get a guarantee from the householder; they go in and get what information they can?—Yes.

Has it not been reported that they were issued for other purposes than was intended?—Of course, it has. This is a class of houses that gives a good deal of trouble; prosecutions are fairly numerous.

In fact, they are not a respectable class of houses?—Some of them are; others are not. They are not of a very high class.

You could suggest, I suppose, regulations that would bring them more into line and make a better class of them?—I do not think so. You must live and let live. That class of house is quite as good as any in the slums of other cities. In every city you find these coffee houses. If you intend to level them up to such a high tone a man with \$20 or \$30 a month would not be able to get a meal.

Is it not possible that Chinese liquors are sold in these places ?—I say that if they do sell these liquors they are liable to a very heavy punishment and they will lose their licences. The risks are therefore considerable.

If a man gets a meal there are there no means of getting a bottle of beer ?—No intoxicating liquor may be sold.

They cannot send out and drink it on the premises ?—Yes. They may do that.

Mr. McCALLUM—A man is brought up drunk to the station ; is he examined by a medical officer, or is he simply put into a cell ?—He is put into a cell, but not medically examined.

Do you classify them as “drunks,” or “drunk and incapable ?”—“Drunk,” “drunk and disorderly,” and “drunk and incapable.”

And none of those cases are seen by a medical officer ?—Not unless a man appears to be ill.

Have the Police any reason to suppose that liquor is supplied in brothels—shebeen-ing, as it is called in Scotland ? Is there an illicit sale of liquors in brothels ?—Yes, if I refer to a special class of house—

Have the Police any reason to suppose that is carried on ?—Well, I do not know about the Police. I myself have reason to suppose that it is to some extent.

But not to any great extent ?—No. I mean to say it is no more than in the way of entertainment. You would not call it beyond the entertainment of guests, I should say.

What I am thinking of is this, that men from ships may come ashore and get into these houses, and really get drunk on the liquor they get in there ?—I do not know ; I doubt that. I do not think that in the lower class of houses there is much supplying of liquor in brothels.

Either European or Chinese liquors ?—Yes. I should not think drinking is carried on to any very great extent in that way.

It is possible for a grocer to hold a licence to sell both European and Chinese liquors, I take it ?—No, Chinese liquor is excepted.

He gets a licence to sell European liquors and then he applies and gets a licence to sell Chinese liquors, and both may be sold on the premises ?—But he cannot. A grocer's licence does not permit the sale of Chinese spirit, and a Chinese spirit licence does not permit the sale of European liquor.

It struck me just now that it might be so.

Rev. R. F. COBBOLD.—You can get what you want by comparing the names in these two lists.

Witness.—He is asking me if it would be possible for a man to hold two licences for the same premises. I should object to it if there was such an application. I do not know of any instance. Is there any instance there ?

Rev. R. F. COBBOLD.—It would take a long time to compare. There are 224 in one list and 282 in another.

Dr. HARTIGAN.—282 selling Chinese liquors ?

Rev. R. F. COBBOLD.—Yes.



Mr. McCALLUM.—I fancy it is done in the compradores' shops. I am not absolutely certain, but I think so. As regards the eating-houses, suppose I go into an eating-house and order a meal, and I wish to have a glass of beer with my meal, would it be an infringement of the eating-house licence if I sent out and got the beer in?—No.

Mr. McCALLUM.—The object of the question, of course, is to see whether these eating-houses are able to send out for beer and also for Chinese liquors.

Mr. McCALLUM.—There is a place in Queen's Road known as "Samsu Corner" even amongst Europeans, so far as the seafaring community are concerned.—I suppose they can get *samsu* easily enough by telling a Chinaman to get it, but the holder of a licence to sell it is not allowed to sell it directly or indirectly to an European.

The CHAIRMAN.—With regard to the number of public-houses, do you consider that the number is more than sufficient?—No.

Would you impose any restrictions on the number?—No, I would not.

You would leave it to be regulated by supply and demand?—Yes; there are very few.

Some of these very cheap liquors apparently come from Chinese compradores' shops?—Yes.

Is it advisable to allow them to sell European liquors by retail?—I do not see why they should not. The liquors are no worse than those sold by German firms and no cheaper. I say "no worse," but I do not know anything of my own knowledge about the quality.

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*Meeting held at the Magistracy, Hongkong, at 4 p.m. on Saturday, April 30th, 1893.*

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*Present:—*Commander W. C. H. HASTINGS, R.N. (*Chairman*).

The Reverend R. F. COBBOLD, M.A.

Mr. J. J. FRANCIS, Q.C., and

Mr. F. BROWNE, (*Secretary*).

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The Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G., Captain Superintendent of Police attended for the purpose of replying to certain interrogations.

Mr. FRANCIS.—On what principle do the police under your command deal with cases of drunkenness? Do you take notice of all cases of drunkenness in the streets, or do the police interfere only when men are drunk and creating a disturbance?—We interfere only when a man is drunk and disorderly, or drunk and incapable. If a man is in charge of his friends or able to take care of himself we do not interfere.

If a man is simply drunk, no matter how drunk, the police do not interfere?—No; if he is incapable and cannot get about by himself we interfere, but not otherwise.

Incapable or creating a disturbance?—Yes.

That is, you do not treat simple drunkenness as an offence?—No.

Do you consider from your experience of the Colony that there is much drunkenness here?—No; I think there is very little.

Is there any respect in which you as Captain Superintendent of Police would desire to see the existing laws with reference to any class of house where liquors are sold, amended or altered?—No.

So far as your practical experience goes in connection with the police nothing has attracted your attention as needing alteration or amendment as regards the regulations of taverns and public-houses?—No.

Have any cases come to your knowledge, or have you had reason to believe in any case coming before the police, that the men were suffering from anything else but the quantity of liquor consumed?—No.

Have you any complaint to make that the sale of liquors in brothels—especially European brothels—seriously interferes with the work of the police and the orderly management of the town?—No.

Has it never suggested itself to you that there is necessity for making the law more stringent than it actually is with reference to the sale of liquors in such places?—No; I have never had anything come under my notice to suggest that.

Assuming the sale of liquors to go on in these places, it has not resulted in any disorder that has been brought to your notice?—No.

Mr. COBBOLD.—You say there is very little drunkenness in the Colony, you mean in comparison with the European population?—Yes.

And then you say there is no need for any alteration or amendment of any existing laws?—Mr. FRANCIS did not put it as wide as that. He said with regard to the law dealing with the regulation of the houses.

Mr. FRANCIS.—I mean, of course, the laws dealing with the sale of liquors either in licensed or unlicensed houses.

Mr. MAY.—Of course, the Ordinance, as no doubt Mr. FRANCIS has observed, in looking through it, is a very unsatisfactory one.

Mr. FRANCIS.—It is very badly worded.

Mr. MAY.—It is very badly worded. With regard to the sale of *samsku* to Europeans, it is obvious that an amendment should be made in the schedule of the Ordinance. One of the conditions on which a licence is granted is that *samsku* should not be sold to Europeans either directly or indirectly. Prosecutions for selling *samsku* to Europeans have failed because the conditions are not set out in the schedule of the Ordinance. Of course, that is a necessary alteration, but, except in minor details and in re-arranging the Ordinance, that is really the only important amendment I would suggest as far as the regulations for the sale of liquors are concerned.

Mr. COBBOLD.—And is the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance effective in its operation?

Mr. MAY.—It is in operation. The duty of applying it just now to licensed houses has been put into the hands of the Inspector of Weights and Measures. He has already sent some samples for analysis with the result I have already mentioned—that the Analyst could detect no deleterious matter in them.

The CHAIRMAN.—Thank you, Mr. MAY.

Mr. FRANK BROWNE, Acting Government Analyst, was then examined as follows:—

The CHAIRMAN.—What are the known injurious constituents besides alcohol in—  
(a) brandy, (b) whisky, (c) gin, (d) rum?

Mr. BROWNE.—The injurious substances are supposed to be the higher alcohols usually represented by the term “fusel oil.”

Do you mean by the term “higher alcohols” those that distil at a higher temperature?—The “higher alcohols” is a term used to denote alcohols which have a higher molecular weight than ordinary alcohol.

Can you estimate these injurious constituents quantitatively?—Yes.

Are there any others supposed to be injurious in which you can ascertain the presence of qualitatively but not quantitatively?—No.

Do you know any of the effects or symptoms supposed to be produced by imbibing spirits containing undue or excessive quantities of each or any of these injurious constituents?—The higher alcohols when taken in excess cause giddiness, nausea, and other unpleasant symptoms.

What quantities of each or any of the injurious substances you have named are required to produce toxic effects?—About three grains of anylic alcohol, which alcohol may be regarded as typical of these higher alcohols. That is, three grains taken by itself or dissolved in spirit.

What is the average percentage of each severally of the injurious substances you have named in—(a) fairly matured good whiskey, brandy, gin, or rum; (b) recently distilled good whiskey, brandy, gin, or rum?—About .1 per cent. is the amount of higher alcohols in fairly matured good whiskey. A little less than .1 per cent. is usually found in brandy and rum, and a mere trace only in gin.

I understood from you before, when we were discussing the matter, that age did effect new spirit. Do the higher alcohols decompose in any way, and are they thus removed?—Raw spirit is matured by age in cask, but it is not due to the conversion of the higher alcohols into other products. They remain unaltered.

To what are the changes due?—Evidence points to the conversion of certain empyreumatic substances of the nature of aldehydes which are changed by age.



Mr. FRANCIS.—Then there are substances you do not include among the higher alcohols?—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN.—And these empyreumatic substances cease to operate when the spirit is old?—They are present in newly-distilled pot-still spirit, but they undergo an alteration with age.

Mr. COBBOLD.—Do you consider these substances are injurious?—No.

Though the higher alcohols are?—A man may drink new whiskey in which there may be a certain amount of these empyreumatic substances, but it is only when you take an excessive quantity that head-ache and similar symptoms are produced.

Do you mean to say that the same quantity of matured would produce exactly the same effects?—No, not the same effects.

Mr. FRANCIS.—Taken in moderation new or old spirits would produce no ill effects?—No ill effects.

But it would take a smaller quantity of new spirits to produce a bad effect than of old?—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN.—Have you analysed many specimens of the cheaper kinds of spirits sold in the Colony?—I have examined 31, which had been bought from places where it would be likely to obtain these cheap liquors.

If so, what percentage of these various injurious compounds do you find in the samples you have examined?—I found in them a mere trace of the higher alcohols and usually no trace of *furfuraldehyde*, a substance always present in pot-still whiskey, and invariably absent from patent-still whisky. In a sample of whiskey-gin I found 1398 per cent. of higher alcohols, all the other samples contained under 1 per cent. calculated on the liquids of proof strength.

Mr. FRANCIS.—In fact, you found fewer traces of the higher alcohols in these cheap spirits than you find in good spirits?—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN.—If the percentage differs from that of ordinary more expensive spirits, can you explain why?—Because the cheap liquors may be made in two ways. Firstly, by means of a patent still; and secondly, by adding flavouring agents to plain spirit.

If cheap spirits are manufactured by adding together alcohol, water, and various flavouring substances, is the alcohol used for that purpose likely to be a more or less pure product, *i.e.*, free from fusel oil, etc., or any injurious constituent?—The spirit is likely to be pure.

Have you analysed *samshu* or any other Chinese spirit?—Yes.

If so, have you been able to discover that *samshu* or other Chinese spirit has been added to any spirits that you have examined?—No Chinese spirit has been added to the spirits I have examined, in my opinion.

Mr. FRANCIS.—Do you think you have the means of ascertaining the presence of *samshu* if it had been mixed?—Yes. *Samshu* has a particular odour, and I can detect it always in Chinese wines.

Mr. FRANCIS.—Is it only by its odour it can be detected?—As far as my experience goes.

The CHAIRMAN.—Do you feel tolerably certain it can always be detected by its odour?—Yes; I feel pretty certain it may be detected by its odour.

How is artificial whiskey prepared?—I have here the price list of a most respectable firm, and I see that they sell whiskey essence at 22 shillings a pint. One pint of this essence (Scotch or Irish) added to 100 gallons of proof spirit, or spirit of the desired strength, forms whiskey of a superior quality.



Have you examined the China Sugar Refinery spirit?—Yes.

If so, what is your opinion of its quality?—I think its quality is good.

Do you think it advisable to set up standards for the amounts of impurities in whiskey?—No, such an attempt has been made in Switzerland, but their standards exclude some high class malt whiskies and I admit all the patent-still whiskies.

Do you consider your method of testing sufficiently severe?—Yes, I test each sample for amounts of alcohol, acid, solid matter, and higher alcohols, and apply qualitative tests for the presence of poisonous metals, basic nitrogenous substances, and for any likely impurity.

Do you think that any impurities in these cheap spirits have escaped your notice?—No.

Do you consider there are any grounds for the suggestion that a good deal of bad liquor is sold in this Colony?—No. A number of people have mentioned to me that there is a lot of bad stuff sold, and I have asked them if they have tried it themselves, and they have replied, “We should not think of drinking the poison.” I think it is a mere opinion. No facts have been brought under my notice to support such an opinion.

Is there not a supposition that a good deal of fiery liquor is made on the Continent and sent abroad?—There is such a supposition.

Do you think that a good deal of fiery liquor is shipped to the West Coast of Africa?—No, some liquor sent there has been examined in recent years and it has been found to be of good quality.

Do you consider that selling Highland whiskey “made in Germany,” when whiskey is asked for, is a breach of the Food and Drugs Ordinance, No. 18 of 1896?—No; because the term “Highland” can be considered in various ways. It may mean a similar whiskey to that which is drunk in the Highlands. This cheap whiskey resembles chemically a good deal of the whiskey manufactured and drunk in the Highlands.

And the “made in Germany” will save the marks?—Yes. A man has no proprietary right to the term “Highland.”

Mr. FRANCIS.—He is not infringing any proprietary right, that is perfectly true, but is he selling that which he has been asked for?—I consider that the vendor sells to the man a whiskey which is identical as regards physical and chemical characteristics with much of the whiskey sold in the Highlands.

The CHAIRMAN.—I take it that the “made in Germany” shows the origin.

Mr. FRANCIS.—If it is called “Highland whiskey” and is labelled “made in Germany” there is no deception.

The CHAIRMAN.—That is what I mean.

Mr. BROWNE.—I would point out that the term “Highland” is probably used only to refer to a whiskey of a particular flavour, and if a man in Germany can make whiskey of that particular flavour I think it is whiskey of the Scotch type.

Mr. FRANCIS.—From what material was the original Scotch whiskey manufactured?—From malt or malt and grain.

From what grain?—From barley usually. Scotch whiskey, by which of course I refer to genuine Scotch whiskey of the old type, was made from malt, and distilled from a pot-still, but now frequently raw grain is used and the infusion is distilled from patent stills whereby the greater portion of the bye-products are removed.

No doubt, you would be inclined to say that the process of manufacture now is such that the term “Scotch whiskey” has ceased to have any special significance?—Yes, it refers to whiskey of a certain flavour.

It is now understood to mean practically every whiskey?—Yes, as long as the whiskies have flavours similar to Scotch Whiskey.

The CHAIRMAN.—What, in your opinion, is the best method of ensuring the sale of wholesome liquors?—I think Ordinance No. 18 of 1896 should be enforced by the authorities.

How many samples should be yearly examined under the Food and Drugs Ordinance No. 18 of 1896, and how does the number examined in this Colony compare with the number examined in England and Wales?—The number of samples of all kinds examined in England and Wales in 1892 was 32,447. This for every 250,000 inhabitants, which is about the population of Hongkong, is 279. The number of samples of all kinds examined in Hongkong in 1897 was 26. Of the total number of samples examined in England and Wales, a certain number—36 only—were wines, spirits, and beer. In Hongkong, of the 26 samples examined, 11 were wines, spirits, and beers.

Mr. FRANCIS.—Then, in your opinion, the Ordinance of 1896 is not enforced as it ought to be?—No.

The CHAIRMAN.—Can this number be now examined in the laboratory?—No; that has always been the difficulty. I may state that certain arrangements are made with those who are responsible for sending in the samples. When we find a large number of samples coming from the Sanitary Board, the Government Analyst would write and say, “I have a lot of work on hand, it is no use sending any more.” The Government Analyst has other work besides analytical work to do.

Mr. FRANCIS.—What is the number of public analysts in England and Wales for this 29 millions of population?—I cannot give you that information.

The CHAIRMAN.—What additional aid would be required in the Government laboratory in order that a proper number of samples may be examined?—Hongkong is a place where a very large amount of toxicological work is required, which, of course, is of great importance and requires a great deal of time, and I consider that the Government Analyst should be entirely free from work which is extraneous to analytical work, and that an assistant should be appointed to undertake the supervision at present undertaken by the Government Analyst, which is required at the Government Civil Hospital. That, of course, would require some additional help at the Government Civil Hospital, but it would really be only a small addition not costing at the utmost more than \$3,000 per annum.

Mr. FRANCIS.—Would it not be better for the Sanitary Board to have an analyst of their own to do their work and nothing else? The Sanitary Board is responsible for the enforcement of this Ordinance. The Government Analyst could then be left to attend to the Hospital and the toxicological work?—That would mean two laboratories, and I do not think the Government would agree to go to that expense.

Mr. COBBOLD.—It would be a greater expense than appointing another assistant to the Analyst?—Yes; I do not think the system would work of having an analyst for the Sanitary Board and an analyst to do toxicological work.

Mr. FRANCIS.—Why not?—Because there may be a large amount of toxicological work to do, the same as during the past three months. Then two months may come when there may be scarcely any toxicological work to do, and the examination of food and drugs would all go on during the latter period.

You mean it might leave the Government Analyst without any work at all during certain periods?—Yes. For a laboratory to work properly you want to have a certain amount of work continually coming in but not too much.

Mr. FRANCIS.—Then you think the whole of the Sanitary Board's work as well as the ordinary Government work could be effectively done by the existing establishment



with another assistant?—Yes. I would particularly draw attention to the fact that the Government Analyst proper should not have his time taken up with supervision at the Government Civil Hospital.

That is a question as to the division of the work, but however you divide the work could the whole of the work at the Hospital be effectively carried out if there were another assistant?—Yes.

Would that enable the whole work to be as effectively done, as far as the Sanitary Board's work is concerned, as in England?—Yes, provided that the Government Analyst has no other work but analytical work to do. I must draw attention to that point, because it is really of great importance.

That means the complete separation of what I may call the apothecary's work from the analyst's work?—Yes.

Mr. COBBOLD.—How many analysts are there now in the service of the Government of Hongkong?—Two.

And how many more are required to carry out the Food and Drugs Ordinance effectively?—One.

The CHAIRMAN.—Can you suggest any useful practical result likely to be obtained by proceeding further with the present enquiry?—I have to prepare a report on *samsu*, and I think it would be as well that the Commission should have that report before finishing their labours.

Mr. COBBOLD.—I understood you have practically tested some of the cheap liquors by consuming them yourself?—Yes.

In how many cases?—I have examined several.

I do not mean how many have you examined, but how many have you subjected to this practical test?—About nine or ten out of thirty-one.

Have you analysed the beer?—Yes; the beer is very good in the Colony.

Have you taken sufficient liquor to produce toxic effects?—No. I would draw attention to the fact that some spirits were sent to me and it was asserted that one glass would cause a man to become insensible. After having chemically examined them I considered such an effect to be impossible, but as I wanted to make positively certain whether such injurious liquor existed in the Colony I drank in some cases two ounces and I found them, if anything, weaker than ordinary good whiskey.

Have you examined the cheapest spirits so far as you know?—Yes, that sold at 20 cents or 35 cents a bottle.

I thought you said it was sold at 20 cents?—I forget how much, but it is sold at various prices. I would say as regards all these cheap liquors that they lack flavour and body, but otherwise there is nothing else the matter with them.

From what is *samsu* distilled?—From rice.

And have you visited and inspected the distilleries here?—One only.

Are there many?—There are a number of them, but I am reporting on *samsu* for the use of the Commission later.

Mr. BROWNE.—Here I have eight samples of these cheap whiskies, here also a sample of spirit containing 1 per cent. of amylic alcohol. You will see that the cheap liquors have but little odour and that if tested roughly for fusel oil by rubbing on the hand the cheap whiskies leave no odour whatever.

The Commission then adjourned.

(Meeting held at the Magistracy, Hongkong, at 5 p m., on Friday, August 12th, 1898).

*Present* :—Commander W. C. H. HASTINGS, R.N., *Chairman*.

Rev. R. F. COBBOLD, M.A.

Dr. F. O. STEDMAN.

Mr. F. BROWNE, (*Secretary*).

Mr. FRANK BROWNE, Acting Government Analyst, was further examined as follows :—

The CHAIRMAN.—Have you any remarks to make on the analysis of samshu ?

Mr. BROWNE.—I shall be glad to make clear anything in my report on which further information may appear desirable. I may say that I have made very complete enquiries as to the sale of samshu to Europeans by Chinese retailers.

Have you inspected the samshu distilleries ?—Yes.

Did you see any decayed or inferior materials ?—No.

Have you made enquiries as to whether samshu is drunk by Europeans—soldiers and sailors, and others ?—Yes, I found that a few years ago it was customary for beach-combers to frequent a place at the corner of Upper Lascar Row known as “ Samshu Corner ” and there to drink samshu, but no drinking in recent years has been noticed. There have also been a few cases in which samshu has been taken into barracks for the use of soldiers.

Dr. STEDMAN.—Is there any clause in the Ordinance to prevent samshu being sold to Europeans ?

The CHAIRMAN.—It is forbidden in Schedule N of the proposed new Licensing Bill.

Dr. STEDMAN.—Then under the present Ordinance can any European get samshu ?

The CHAIRMAN.—There is a flaw in the Ordinance.

Dr. STEDMAN.—But what is the advantage of forbidding the sale of samshu to Europeans ? Is it because samshu is so cheap ? I believe samshu is not a deleterious liquor.

Mr. BROWNE.—I presume it is because samshu is so cheap that its sale to Europeans has been prohibited.

Rev. R. F. COBBOLD.—Is it cheaper than some of the cheap Hamburg liquors ?—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN.—Twelve years ago there was not such cheap European liquor ?—No.

And samshu always was cheap ?—The price of samshu has varied but little. If anything, it is dearer now in consequence of the rise in the cost of rice.

Do you know a brand of whiskey known as “ ..... ” ?—Yes (producing a bottle). It is labelled “ ....., Pure Scotch Whiskey, guaranteed distilled in Scotland.” This was sent to me for examination. I heard from a clerical friend that this whiskey made soldiers and sailors very drunk ; that one glass only of it was sufficient to make them drunk. Its composition is as follows :—

Strength.	Total solids dried at 100° C. in 100 fluid parts.	In 100 fluid parts of <i>proof</i> strength.		
		Free acid as acetic.	Compound ethers as acetic ether.	Higher Alcohols.
33 u.p.	.048	.005	.080	.015

Dr. STEDMAN.—It is under the legal limit of strength?—Yes, most of the cheap whiskies are.

The CHAIRMAN.—Is this whiskey very intoxicating?—No; there are less impurities here than in genuine whiskey. Perhaps you would like to smell or taste this whiskey [*handing round the bottle*]. I have tasted the whiskey myself, and it lacks flavour, body, and aroma.

Dr. STEDMAN.—It smells like spirit and water.

Mr. BROWNE.—It is practically only spirit and water.

The CHAIRMAN.—There is no trace of aldehydes?—No.

Rev. R. F. COBBOLD.—You say it is watered?—Yes.

Do you think it is watered here or before it is sent here?—Here, I think. Whiskey is usually sent out from England a few degrees over proof.

Dr. STEDMAN.—Would it be sent out in barrels?—Yes, usually, and water to break it down should be added at a certain temperature; but here I understand some merchants pay very little attention to temperature, consequently much whiskey is below strength.

The CHAIRMAN.—What is your opinion as to the results?—That this whiskey is not deleterious.

What does it cost?—This bottle was 60 cents.

Is it Scotch?—Yes.

Rev. R. F. COBBOLD.—If any whiskey here is adulterated is it done in the process of bottling?—It is probable that a large quantity of whiskey would be broken down and then bottled.

The bottling is done here, is it?—I think so.

Is there any adulteration of the liquor which is sent out from England in bottles?—I do not think they would send it out adulterated from England.

Is there any means of adulterating it here after it has been sent out in bottles?—No.

Have you heard of any process of boring a hole in a bottle, extracting some of the liquor and adding water, and filling the hole up again with wax?—I have never heard of that being done.

It would be possible, would it not?—I do not think it would be possible for such a practice to escape detection.

The CHAIRMAN.—Do you think liquor is mixed with inferior samshu?—No, because from my investigations concerning samshu I find there is no inferior samshu.

Have you enquired whether samshu is drunk in brothels?—Yes; I sent a Chinaman and also a European to make enquiries, and I found that samshu was not drunk in brothels at all—not in European brothels—that is, Chinese brothels for Europeans.

Dr. STEDMAN.—Is there anything so very distinctive about samshu which would enable you to state for certain that it had not been added to any other spirit?—I could detect the substitution of samshu from the smell of samshu, and I could verify my suspicions by analysis, the compound ethers are very high in samshu—much higher than in whiskey—and if I found them high in a whiskey in which the odour of samshu was present I should feel disposed to conclude that samshu was present.

Then there is no specific body in samshu by which you can identify it; it is only that it contains a higher percentage of compound ethers than European spirits?—Yes.

So that it is a matter of quantity only?—Yes.



And if there was only a little samshu added the quantity might not be sufficiently high for you to be certain of your conclusions, although you might suspect it?—That is quite true.

The CHAIRMAN.—Do you think any improvement can be made in the quality of samshu?—No; I examined the distillers and they said they were satisfied with the present composition of samshu.

Is it desirable to fix a standard for the strength of samshu?—No; I do not think so. The Chinese do not want it. Although variable, it does not make much difference whether it is a little stronger or weaker as far as the Chinese are concerned.

Is the percentage of compound ethers in samshu greater than that found in an average specimen of whiskey or brandy?—Yes.

Is the percentage of higher alcohols found in samshu greater than that found in an average specimen of whiskey or brandy?—No, it is less.

Are any injurious effects, such as violent intoxication or delirium, known to be produced by these compound ethers and higher alcohols?—No, it is a common thing for some Chinese to drink pretty nearly a bottle of samshu without getting intoxicated. The compound ethers are composed principally of acetic ether, of which a fair quantity may be drunk without danger.

Dr. STEDMAN.—And the total percentage of these ethers is?—About one-third of one per cent.

The CHAIRMAN.—Is the percentage of compound ethers in samshu sufficient to produce any of those injurious effects supposing the quantity of samshu drunk at one time to be not greater than the quantity of whisky or brandy of the same strength which would under ordinary circumstances make a man intoxicated?—No; in my opinion the alcohol would produce more harmful results than the ethers.

THE CHAIRMAN.—I presume that the presence of an excessive quantity of higher ethers in spirits would increase their toxic effects, would it not?

Mr. BROWNE.—Well, within certain limits only. In the case of samshu of 50 degrees under proof strength you have about 17 grains of compound ethers in a bottle. If a man were to drink one bottle full of samshu containing 17 grains of compound ethers I think the effect of the ethers would be entirely nullified on account of the effect produced by the alcohol.

Dr. STEDMAN.—What is the strength of the samshu of which you say a man could drink one bottle?—About 58.7 degrees under proof.

And ordinary whiskey is?—About 25 degrees under proof.

Then proof spirit contains about 50 per cent. of alcohol?—Yes; you may say about half of alcohol and half of water by weight.

And what is samshu of 58.7 degrees under proof?—Every 100 fluid parts contain 41.3 parts of proof spirit and 58.7 parts of water.

And in an ordinary whiskey which is about 25 degrees under proof there are 75 parts of proof spirit?—That is so.

Rev. R. F. COBBOLD.—Does it follow the toxic effects would be in proportion to the amount of alcohol present?—Yes, in my opinion.

Dr. STEDMAN.—There is one other question I would like to put to Mr. BROWNE, and that is whether he knows of any spirits containing so-called fiery ingredients such as is said to be in the spirits sold to the natives of West Africa, and does he know what those ingredients are?—This so-called “fiery spirit” sent to West Africa has been found on analysis to be very good spirit.

Then you know of no spirits sold which contain any injurious bodies besides ethers and higher alcohols?—No; I know of no injurious bodies present in spirits, except alcohol to which the intoxication can be attributed.

You know of no reported analysis where deleterious bodies which would produce violent intoxication have been found?—No; many times I have seen the assertion that such bodies exist in cheap whiskies, but I have seen no analysis which has discovered any substance which has produced madness or the appearance of having been drugged in the consumer of cheap whiskies.

Supposing you take a bottle of whiskey and add a couple of ounces of sulphuric ether, would that make a man intoxicated quicker than if the ether had not been added?—Yes.

Is anything of the sort ever added?—No. I doubt very much whether a man would drink whiskey containing two ounces of ether; he would at once detect there was something wrong with it.

Dr. STEDMAN.—I have known men to drink methylated spirits for the sake of the spirit, and they would not be deterred from drinking whiskey because there was a certain amount of ether in it.

Mr. BROWNE.—If a man were drinking whiskey containing two ounces of ether he would at once detect it.

Dr. STEDMAN.—There is one other question with regard to samshu, and that is whether during the time you have inspected these distilleries you have always found the rice of good quality?—The probability is that decayed rice would so affect the samshu that there would be no sale for it. I found that the samshu distillers were particularly careful as regards the quality of the rice: they used and also of the cleanliness of their utensils. I think it would be strange if they used decomposed rice for samshu-making.

Dr. STEDMAN.—It does not sound likely, of course.

The CHAIRMAN.—It would affect the business.

Mr. BROWNE.—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN.—I remember the sinking of a junk laden with rice, and the rice was got out of it as the vessel lay under water. I was told it was wanted for samshu. That was the general idea.

Dr. STEDMAN.—The smell was so bad from the rice that one of the men engaged in getting it up became unconscious.

Mr. BROWNE.—I consider that, were such rice used for samshu, a very inferior spirit would result, and further I doubt if there would be a sale for the product.

Rev. R. F. COBBOLD.—You said in the early part of your evidence that one of your informants had said that samshu had been carried into barracks?—Yes.

Is that done to any extent?—A case happened a few weeks ago and the offenders were punished and steps taken so that such a thing should not occur again.

The Commission then adjourned.

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# ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS COMMISSION.

## Appendix No. 1.

COMMISSION BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR.

[L.S.] WILSONE BLACK,  
*Major-General,*  
*Administering the Government.*

Whereas it is expedient that a Commission be appointed to inquire into and report on the importation into Hongkong, and the manufacture and sale in Hongkong of Aleoholic Liquors of all kinds, and into the operation of the laws regulating the same, and to ascertain whether any and what descriptions of crude, inferior, adulterated, or deleterious liquors are imported, manufactured, or sold and by whom and to what extent, and what measures may usefully be taken to improve the laws and to check the importation, manufacture, and sale in licensed houses and elsewhere of such crude, inferior, adulterated, or injurious liquors.

Now, therefore, I, WILSONE BLACK, C.B., Major-General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in China and Hongkong, and administering the Government of Hongkong, in Executive Council assembled, do hereby under the powers vested in me by Ordinance 27 of 1886, entitled The Commissioners Powers Ordinance, 1886, appoint you—

- (1) The Honourable HENRY ERNEST WODEHOUSE, C.M.G.,
- (2) WILLIAM HARTIGAN, Esquire, M.D.,
- (3) HUGH McCALLUM, Esquire,
- (4) JOHN JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esquire, Q.C.,
- (5) The Reverend ROWLAND FRANCIS COBBOLD, M.A.,

to be a Commission for the purpose of instituting, making, and conducting such inquiry; And I do hereby appoint you the said Honourable HENRY ERNEST WODEHOUSE to be the Chairman of such Commission; And I do hereby appoint Mr. FRANK BROWNE to be the Secretary to such Commission; And I do hereby order and direct that for all or any of the purposes of this Commission three members thereof inclusive of the Chairman shall be and constitute a *quorum*. And I do further hereby order and direct that the said Commission shall, for the purpose of making the said inquiry, have all such powers as are vested in the Supreme Court of this Colony or in any Judge thereof on the occasion of any suit or action in respect of the following matters, viz.:—

- The enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath, affirmation or otherwise;
- The compelling the production of documents;
- The punishing persons guilty of contempt;
- The ordering the inspection of any property; with power also, for the purpose of this Commission, to enter and view any premises.

And I do hereby further direct that every examination of witnesses shall be held in private: And I do further require you to report to me the evidence and your opinion thereon; and I hereby charge all persons in the Public Service to assist you herein.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony in Executive Council, this 14th day of February, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

By Command,

J. G. T. BUCKLE,  
*Clerk of Councils.*

Council Chamber, Hongkong, 14th February, 1898.

## Appendix No. 2.

*Questions sent to Colonel The O'Gorman, D.A.A.G., Hongkong.*

HONGKONG, 4th March, 1898.

SIR,—I am requested, on behalf of the Commission appointed to enquire into the importation, manufacture, and sale of alcoholic liquors in Hongkong, to ask if you will be so kind as to favour the Commissioners with information on the following points:—

1. The number of cases of drunkenness reported to you during the year 1897 amongst the Garrison, also the strength of the Garrison.
2. To what extent does ordinary and excessive drunkenness affect the career of a soldier? Give instances.
3. From your experience do you consider that the amount of drunkenness in the Garrison is excessive? Do you think that the excess, if any, is due to the quality of the liquor rather than to the quantity consumed?
4. Have a considerable number of good conduct men become bad or indifferent during their stay in Hongkong on account of alcoholism?
5. Is the canteen under military control? (A) Whence is the liquor obtained? (B) How far is the canteen effective in inducing the soldiers to neglect the city drinking taverns and saloons?

The Commissioners will be further much obliged if you will favour them with any remarks on the objects of their enquiry. A copy of the Commission is enclosed herewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK BROWNE,  
*Secretary for the Commission.*

Colonel THE O'GORMAN, D.A.A.G.

TO FRANK BROWNE, Esq.,  
*Secretary to the Commission.*

HONGKONG, 5th May, 1898.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 4th March I have the honour to render a report upon the subject of the consumption of alcoholic liquors by soldiers in Hongkong.

In sending this report I beg to observe that I much regret the delay, which was caused by my having to obtain much of the information from Singapore from the West Yorkshire Regiment who garrisoned Hongkong in 1897.

## REPORT.

I assume that you refer to cases of drunkenness among British Troops because the Indian soldiers' consumption of alcoholic spirit is infinitesimal and the report would be misleading if these Troops were considered in the calculation.

(b) It also would not be right to include Non-Commissioned Officers in this report because a Sergeant, to keep his rank, must be a sober man, a single case of drunkenness might lead to his reduction and would militate against his claims to promotion to rank of Color-Sergeant, Quarter-Master-Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, or to any position of responsibility or trust, regimental or garrison: besides which a Sergeant is a man of superior education and ability, and he takes pride in supporting creditably his position.



Similar remarks, modified, apply to a corporal who is practically always a candidate for promotion to Sergeant. I therefore confine my observations to the Private Soldier, Gunner, and Sapper.

(1) Number of cases reported to Commanding Officers and Company Officers in 1897 amounted to 951.

Strength of British Garrison 1,509.

(2) Ordinary drunkenness, by which I understand fewer than 4 instances within a year, would not materially affect a private soldier's career provided that in his debauches he is not guilty of insubordination or violence. Here, however, the quality of the liquor is an important factor: in the Canteen or Institutes the liquor is always of good quality and a soldier may get drunk on it, be put into the Guard room and be duly disposed of with a fine or award of some days' confinement to Barracks, but the Chinese liquor (commonly called "Bazaar liquor") has very frequently the effect of making men violent, and one act of such violence might seriously affect a man's career.

For instance, a soldier gets drunk and becomes violent, he assaults a Non-Commissioned Officer, is tried by District Court-Martial and probably is awarded stoppage of pay and imprisonment.

This is likely to sour a man's temper and drive him to commit further crime: on discharge from the Army on completion of term of service he would probably not be given a "good" character, a very serious matter because a soldier trusts to employment in civil life on the strength of a good character from his Company and Commanding Officers.

Commanding Officers have reported that this cheap Chinese liquor makes men mad for a time and is the cause of most of the serious crimes. Non-Commissioned Officers have told me that this fiery spirit takes effect upon soldiers very quickly, drives them off to brothels, and is the cause of nearly all the cases of insubordination and other crimes.

Excessive drunkenness ruins a soldier's career; he is deprived of pay, imprisoned, forfeits privileges such as passes, etc.; he breaks down in health, becomes a jail bird and an incumbrance in his corps, and on discharge is given a "bad" character; he leaves the Army a discontented man and his example is detrimental to recruiting.

(3) No; drunkenness in this Garrison is not excessive, one seldom sees a drunken soldier by day in the streets and not often at night.

(4) No; instances are very rare where good conduct soldiers have taken to drunken habits during their stay in Hongkong.

(5) Yes, under military control.

Usually from Messrs. McEWEN or Messrs. A. YOUNGER. Whiskies, Gin, etc., from respectable English merchants in Hongkong.

B. Most successful inasmuch as the liquor is good, cheap, and easily obtained.

Soldiers do, however, occasionally go on a spree, and from curiosity, good fellowship, or other cause—perhaps because the liquor is cheap—enter some of the many drinking saloons and imbibe this fiery Chinese intoxicant.

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Drunkenness in the Army is undoubtedly much on the decrease; the soldier is well fed and well cared for; he gets clothes in sufficient quantity for his wants; he is encouraged to take part in shooting competitions, cricket, football, athletic competitions and exercises. Theatres, sing songs, etc., etc., are kept up and entertainments provided for him; every encouragement is given him to enjoy himself in a healthy and recreative manner. Corps support Army Temperance Association and Good Templar Lodges which soldiers frequent in considerable numbers; most of these benefits to the

soldier are the growth of recent years and they tend to make him fairly content with his lot so long as he remains a temperate and well-conducted man.

Unfortunately in Hongkong the Barracks are in the town and access to taverns is easy, therefore men who are easily tempted have unusual facilities for falling into vice.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

N. P. O'GORMAN, Lt.-Col.,  
*Chief Staff Officer.*

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*(Minutes on Answers.)*

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This report is of no use to us unless Lieutenant-Colonel THE O'GORMAN will tell us how many of the 951 cases of drunkenness during 1897 were accompanied by crimes of violence or were clearly the result of that inferior liquor which Commanding Officers speak of as driving men mad.

Taking his reply to Question 3 in connection with Surgeon-Colonel EVATT'S report I should say the serious cases were very few or none, but we ought to have as accurate information as possible.

J. J. F.

10th May, 1898.

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This report contains the expression of an opinion that there exist in the Colony cheap Chinese liquors which have the effect of making men "mad" and "violent." This should be capable of verification or refutation.

R. F. C.

10th May, 1898.

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I have seen Colonel THE O'GORMAN subsequent to his furnishing this report, and I asked him how many of these 951 cases of drunkenness were accompanied by crimes of violence, and he stated that he could not say that one was, adding further that in his experience of many stations Hongkong is one of the best for the private soldier.

W. C. H. H.

14th May, 1898.

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*Questions sent to G. Maclean, Esq., R.N., Deputy-Inspector General of Fleets and Hospitals, H. M. Naval Hospital, Hongkong; Surgeon-Colonel Evatt, P.M.O., Hongkong; Dr. Atkinson, P.C.M.O., Hongkong.*

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HONGKONG, 28th February, 1898.

SIR,—On behalf of the Commission which has been appointed to enquire into the sale, manufacture, and consumption of spirituous liquors in Hongkong, I have the honour to ask if you will kindly furnish information on the following points:—

1. The number of patients suffering from alcoholism admitted to hospital, or coming under treatment during the year 1897.
2. Whether any of the cases showed symptoms of suffering from any intoxicant other than alcohol; and, if so, from what intoxicant.

3. Whether you have any reason to think that the condition of any of the cases was due to the quality rather than to the quantity of the liquor consumed.
4. Have any instances of delirium tremens come under your notice which you considered to be the result of a brief period of intoxication?

The Commission will be further much obliged by your favouring them with any observations that may occur to you generally on the subject of the importation, sale, and consumption of alcoholic liquors which may assist them in their inquiry.

Your communications will be considered as confidential in any respect that you may consider necessary.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

F. BROWNE,

*Secretary for the Commission.*

*From Surgeon-Colonel G. J. H. Evatt, M.D., Army Medical Staff.*

*To the Secretary for the Commission to enquire into the sale, &c. of spirituous liquors in Hongkong.*

OFFICE OF PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, H. M. FORCES,  
CHINA AND HONGKONG, 8th March, 1898.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of 28th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that—

1. Nine cases of alcoholism were admitted to hospital during the year 1897.
2. None of these cases showed symptoms of suffering from any other intoxicant than alcohol.
3. The condition of the cases was apparently due to the quantity rather than the quality of the liquor consumed.
4. There were no cases of delirium tremens which were considered to be the result of a brief period of intoxication.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

G. J. H. EVATT,

*Surgeon-Colonel,*

*Principal Medical Officer, China and Hongkong.*

No. 2508

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL,  
HONGKONG, 26th April, 1898.

SIR,—In reply to yours of the 28th February last. I have the honour to reply as follows to your several queries:—

1. 67 cases with 2 deaths.
2. Cases have been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital during 1897 suffering from the following intoxicant in addition to alcohol:—
  - i. Datura.
  - ii. Indian Hemp.



3. My opinion is that the condition of these patients has been chiefly due to the *quantity* and not the *quality* of the liquor they have consumed.

4. Yes.

With reference to the latter part of your letter it is impossible here to discuss generalities, and I think the better plan would be to call me before the Commission to give evidence.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. M. ATKINSON.

*Principal Civil Medical Officer.*

F. BROWNE, Esq.,

*Secretary for the Commission.*

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R. N. HOSPITAL,

HONGKONG, 2nd March, 1898.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, I beg to furnish the following replies to the questions propounded therein:—

1. 3 cases of patients suffering from alcoholism were treated in the Naval Hospital in the year 1897.
2. No other intoxicant than alcohol was specially indicated in these cases.
3. Reply in negative.
4. Reply in negative.

As will be observed from the foregoing replies my experience of alcoholism in patients in the Naval Hospital has been altogether too limited to justify me in expressing any confident opinion on the subject of the enquiry referred to in your letter; but I have heard from Medical Officers of ships in harbour that they have frequently to deal with cases among their ships' companies of men suffering from the effects of what they have reason to believe to be deleterious, adulterated liquors supplied to them on shore; and I am informed that the cases of intoxication which occur in the Seamen's Club are invariably the result of inferior liquor supplied to the men from outside by native vendors. I need hardly add the expression of my personal opinion that a careful supervision of the importation, sale, and consumption of alcoholic liquors in the Colony is in the highest degree desirable in the interests of the health and well-being of the community.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

G. MACLEAN,

*Dep. Insp. General, R.N.*

*The Secretary to the Commission on Alcoholic Liquors, &c.*

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*Questions sent to V. A. Lawford, Esq., R.N., Secretary to Commodore.*

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*Hongkong, March 4, 1898.*

SIR,—I am requested, on behalf of the Commission appointed to enquire into the importation, manufacture, and sale of alcoholic liquors in Hongkong to ask if you will

be so kind as to favour the Commissioners with information on the following points :—

1. The number of cases of drunkenness occurring in Hongkong from the Fleet, which were reported to you during 1897, also the number of men in the Fleet on this station during 1897.
2. To what extent does ordinary and excessive drunkenness, respectively, affect the career of a sailor or marine ? Quote instances.
3. From your experience do you consider that the amount of drunkenness in the Fleet on this station is excessive ? Do you think that the excess, if any, is due to the quality of the liquor rather than to the quantity consumed ?
4. Have a considerable number of good conduct men become bad or indifferent during their stay in Hongkong on account of alcoholism ?
5. Is the Royal Naval Seamen's Club, Queen's Road East, under naval control ?  
(A.) Whence is the liquor obtained ? (B.) How far is this Club successful in inducing the men to neglect the city drinking taverns or saloons ?

The Commissioners will be further much obliged if you will favour them with any remarks on the objects of their enquiry.

A copy of the Commission is enclosed herewith. Your communications will be considered as confidential in any respect that you may consider necessary.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK BROWNE,  
*Secretary for the Commission.*

V. A. LAWFORD, Esq., R.N.,  
*Secretary to Commodore.*

H.M.S. "TAMAR" AT HONGKONG,  
12th April, 1898.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of 5th March, I have the honour to forward herewith the attached reports (5) from ships which were present at Hongkong on the date of your enquiry.

2. As such cases of drunkenness as ordinarily occur in a ship are not reported specifically to the Senior Officer (although shown in detail in the quarterly returns of punishment), it is not practicable to give a definite answer to your first question. The number of men in the Fleet on this station during 1897 averaged between 5,000 and 6,000.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

VINCENT A. LAWFORD,  
*Secretary to Commodore.*

*The Secretary to the Commission on Alcoholic Liquors,  
Hongkong.*

H.M.S. "TAMAR," AT HONGKONG,  
10th March, 1898.

*Drunkenness in the Royal Navy.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following answers to the questions in the letter from the Secretary of the Alcoholic Liquors Commission, dated 5th March, 1898, *re* drunkenness amongst men of Her Majesty's Fleet at Hongkong:—

1. and 2. By scale of punishment laid down by the Admiralty a man ordinarily drunk may return to his leave and get off with a small punishment, whereas from excessive drinking he most probably breaks his leave, and of course, gets a heavier punishment which affects his career and pension.
3. No; but on all stations there are places where vile liquor may be obtained, and the quality of the liquor will often knock over immediately men who are not accustomed to drink on board.
4. Not in this ship, but, being a stationary one, men get much more leave and consequently make their money spread over a longer period.
5. Yes.

(a.) CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., and MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. principally. The spirits supplied are the same as used in the Hongkong Club.

(b.) Considerably. The Club is open till 11.30 p.m. Amusements are provided with good and cheap liquor, consequently men have not the inducement to go to outside places.

I would suggest that, as at Malta, all public houses should be under police supervision by periodical taking of samples of the liquor sold, and, if found bad or adulterated, that house be put out of bounds.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. F. TAYLOR,  
*Commander.*

Commodore

SWINTON C. HOLLAND, A.D.C.,

&c., &c., &c.

H.M.S. "IMMORTALITÉ,"  
HONGKONG, 13th March, 1898.

*Drunkenness amongst the men of the Royal Navy, Hongkong.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following remarks called for by you relative to drunkenness amongst men of the Royal Navy at Hongkong.

1. Not known.

2. The usual punishments for drunkenness naturally affect the career of seamen or marines. I have often noticed that drunkenness leads to the very serious crime of smuggling liquor into the ship.



3. No, except at Japanese ports where the vile and poisonous liquor sold to the men capsizes them at once.

4. No.

5. Yes.

(a.) Not known but believed to be good.

(b.) Very successful.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. CHICHESTER,

*Captain.*

Commodore

SWINTON C. HOLLAND, A.D.C.,

Hongkong.

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H.M.S. "CENTURION" AT HONGKONG,

16th March, 1898.

*Drunkenness amongst the Ship's Company.*

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SIR,—With reference to the information required by the Commission appointed to enquire into the sale of alcoholic liquors at Hongkong, I have the honour to report as follows:—

Par. 1. Number of cases of returning from leave drunk, 9 ; of leave breaking (probably due to drunkenness) 48. The ship's company numbers 700 ; these cases occurred in a period of about two months.

Par. 2. Drunkenness and leave breaking affect a man's career in the service to a serious extent. For instance:—

5th May. Two men of very good character awarded cells for leave breaking offences.

7th May. Two men deprived of Good Conduct Badges for leave breaking offences.

Par. 3. From my own experience which is short and from what I have been told, I do not consider that the drunkenness at Hongkong is so bad as at some of the Japanese ports, and the liquor is decidedly better at most of the grog shops ; at some few, however, it is of inferior quality.

Par. 4. No, the cases have not been numerous amongst the ship's company of the "Centurion."

As stated in par. 3, the liquor generally is of pretty good quality ; but, no doubt, the cases of drunkenness would be lessened if it could be ensured that no inferior qualities be sold.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. E. JELlicoe,

*Captain.*

Commodore

SWINTON C. HOLLAND, A.D.C.,

Hongkong.

H.M.S. "PEACOCK" AT HONGKONG.

22nd March, 1898.

*H.M.S. "Peacock." Drunkenness amongst men, at Hongkong.*

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SIR,—With reference to your memo. of 5th instant, I beg to report that no cases of drunkenness have occurred amongst the men of this ship whilst at Hongkong.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

PERCY S. ST. JOHN,  
*Lieutenant and Commander.*

THE COMMODORE.

---

*Minute by the Commodore.*

---

Returned to "Peacock."

Attention is drawn to the directions that "each paragraph is to be taken separately."

SWINTON C. HOLLAND,  
*Commodore.*

31st March, 1898.

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*Minute by the Lieutenant and Commander, H.M.S. "Peacock."*

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THE COMMODORE,

1. Not known.

2. Excessive drunkenness prevents a man's advancement and ruins his career in the Navy, subsequently materially affecting the amount of his pension.

3. I consider the amount of drunkenness on the station excessive compared with other stations on which I have served.

4. Not on board "Peacock."

5. Yes.

A. Not known.

B. From all accounts, most successful.

PERCY S. ST. JOHN,  
*Lieutenant and Commander.*

H.M.S. "PEACOCK,"

5th April, 1898.

H.M.S. "ARCHER," HONGKONG,  
27th March, 1898.

*The Alcoholic Liquors Commission.*

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SIR,—In compliance with your letter dated 5th March, 1898, I have the honour to forward the attached remarks.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CH. E. KINGSMILL,  
*Commander.*

Commodore

S. C. HOLLAND, A.D.C.,  
Hongkong.

*The Alcoholic Liquors Commission.*

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1. I am unable to answer these questions as *Archer's* returns for 1897 have gone home, ship having paid off on December 31st, 1897.

2. Ruins his career. I have no instance to quote for same reasons as question (1),

3. (a) No ; (b) In most cases, not only in Hongkong, but more especially in out-ports, where Chinese have control of retailing liquor on their lands, due to quality of liquor.

4. Not in *Archer*.

5. Yes.

(a) Unable to state.

(b) Most decidedly does the Naval Club induce the men to neglect the city taverns and saloons. I have always found that the men I have had to punish for drunkenness stated that the bad liquor they drank in the neighbourhood of the brothels was their excuse for their offences.

CH. E. KINGSMILL,  
*Commander.*

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HONGKONG, March 5, 1898.

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers,  
CHINA SUGAR REFINERY.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour by direction of the Commission now enquiring into the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors in Hongkong, to invite you to furnish the Commission with full and definite answers to the following questions :—

1. What was the total quantity of Rum distilled by you, in the Colony, during 1897?



2. What was the total quantity of Rum sold by you during 1897—(A) to firms and persons in the Colony; (B) to firms and persons outside the Colony?

[A letter was sent later asking for names of firms and persons and quantities supplied to each in answers to A and B.—*Secretary.*]

3. What was the total quantity of rectified spirit of wine distilled by you during 1897 in the Colony?
4. Specify the various materials used by you during 1897, in the Colony, in the manufacture of rectified spirit of wine and the approximate quantity of each such material.
5. Do you manufacture rectified spirit of wine of more than one alcoholic strength? If so, specify the different strengths so made and sold, giving the total quantity of each kind.
6. How was the rectified spirit of wine you manufactured during 1897 disposed of, *i.e.*, was it all sold—(A) as spirit of wine; (B) or was some of it sold in other forms; (C) and if so, in what forms; (D) giving the total quantity of each such form sold; (E) and a list of the firms and persons to whom it was sold?

Give a list of the firms and persons in the Colony to whom you sold rectified spirit of wine during 1897 and the approximate quantity so sold to each.

Give a list of the firms and persons outside the Colony to whom you sold rectified spirit during 1897 and the approximate quantity so sold to each.

Your communications will be considered as confidential in any respect that you may consider necessary.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK BROWNE,  
*Secretary for the Commission.*

[The replies to this letter were to be treated as confidential.—*Secretary.*]

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*Questions sent to Chinese holders of Distillery Licences.*

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The Commissioners appointed to enquire into the importation, manufacture and sale of Alcoholic Liquors in Hongkong will be glad to receive as complete answers as possible to the questions given below. All communications will be regarded by the Commissioners as confidential. Please send in your answers as soon as possible.

FRANK BROWNE,  
*Secretary for the Commission.*

Hongkong, May 23, 1898.

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1. Give a complete list of the various kinds of spirits which you distil and manufacture.
2. Give a complete list of the various substances which you use in the distillation and manufacture of alcoholic liquors.
3. Give the quantity of each kind of alcoholic liquor which you distilled and manufactured during 1897.

4. Give the quantity of each kind of alcoholic liquor which you sold during 1897—

(a) To firms and persons in the Colony.

(b) To firms and persons outside the Colony.

5. Do you import alcoholic liquors from places in China, and if so, give a list of those so imported by you and the quantity of each kind imported during 1897.

6. Give a list from your books of the firms and persons in the Colony whom you have supplied with alcoholic liquors, giving the kind of liquor, also the quantity, supplied to each.

[The replies to this letter were to be treated as confidential.—*Secretary.*]

The Chinese translation of the Questions sent to Chinese holders of Distillery Licences.

委查香港酒業委員經歷鮑

諭

號東主

知悉照得現奉

督憲札委查察本港發售各式烈酒無論自蒸自製或販或運各酒均須按下開所問各欸逐一詳細覆明繕列一單爲要至於所覆各欸係本委員所自知而秘密者決不宣示於外爾等毋庸見疑務須早日覆明切切特諭

一千八百九十八年

月

日諭

計開

一凡蒸製各式酒均須詳細清列一單

二凡蒸製各式酒所用各物料詳細清列一單

三凡一千八百九十七年內所蒸製各烈酒每欸若干詳細清列一單

四凡一千八百九十七年內所發售各烈酒若干詳細清列一單

即賣與本港某店某人若干 並賣與港外某店某人若干 均照

賬部抄出

五中國內地曾有烈酒運來否如有則須於一千八百九十七年內運來各式烈酒若干詳細清列一單 至若運來之酒賣與何處某店某人逐一詳明列清

## Appendix 3.—LIST OF APPLICANTS FOR SPIRIT LICENCES FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING

No.	Name of Applicant.	Whether before Licensed.	Description of Licence.	Sign of House.	Situation of House.
1	JOACHIM GOMES, .....	Yes.	Publican's licensee.	The Man at the Wheel.	No. 306, Queen's Road Central.
2	I. P. MADAR, .....	"	"	New Victoria Hotel.	No. 9, Queen's Road Central.
3	G. J. CASANOVA, .....	"	"	The Peak Hotel.	Rural Building Lot. No 77, the Peak.
4	L. M. LOBO, .....	"	"	The Kowloon Hotel.	Elgin Road, Kowloon.
5	A. R. HOCK GOON, ..... Vide page following application No. 21	No.	"	The Grand Hotel.	Nos. 240, 242 and 244 Queen's Road Central.
6	J. A. DREWES, .....	Yes.	"	Praya East Hotel.	Nos. 38 and 39, Praya East.
7	M. STERNBERG, .....	"	"	The Colonial Hotel.	No. 1, Jubilee Street.
8	J. SILBERMAN, .....	"	"	The Globe Hotel.	No. 184, Queen's Road Central.
9	G. NEUBRUNN, .....	"	"	The Land we live in Hotel.	Nos. 332 & 334, Queen's Road Central.
10	C. A. STUHLMANN, .....	"	"	The Travellers' Hotel.	Nos. 12 and 13, Queen's Victoria Street.
11	WM. KRATER, .....	"	"	Rose Shamroek & Thistle.	No. 90, Queen's Road Central.
12	FRED. MELHUISE, .....	"	"	The Criterion Hotel.	Nos. 21 and 23, Pottinger Street.
13	F. J. F. BEDFORD, .....	"	"	The Western Hotel.	Nos. 90 and 92 Queen's Road West.
14	HANS JERTRUM, .....	"	"	The German Tavern.	No. 268, Queen's Road Central and also three upper floors of No. 266 Queen's Road Central.



1ST DECEMBER, 1897, AND ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER, 1898.

Names and Additions of Proposed Sureties.	Previous History in each Case.	Remarks in each Case.	Report of Captain Superintendent of Police.	Minutes made at the Session of Justices.
1. P. Vass. 2. Lam Kiu.	Has held a licence for about 29 years.	I. House well conducted. II. Character of applicant good.	No objection. F. H. MAY, 9.11.97.	
1. Dorabjee Nowrojee. 2. Paul Jordan.	Has held a licence for about 9 years.	I. House well conducted and character of applicant good.	No objection. F. H. MAY, 9.11.97.	
1. A. Findlay Smith. 2. J. Maclehose.	Has held a licence for about 2 months.	I. Hotel satisfactorily conducted. II. No objection to renewal.	No objection. F. H. MAY, 9.11.97.	
1. Dorabjee Nowrojee. 2. I. P. Madar.	Has held a licence for about 6 years.	I. House well conducted. II. Character of applicant good.	No objection. F. H. MAY, 9.11.97.	
1. Loong Kee. 2. A. E. Allemão.	Has never held a licence before.	I. Proprietor of house was fined \$50 on 28.7.97 for selling adulterated whiskey. The wife now applies for the licence but she has managed the business all along. II. Two barmaids in the house live next door and they have been seen taking sailors &c. in with them. III. Character, bad.	I object to this application on account of the disreputable character of the applicant. F. H. MAY, 9.11.97.	
1. J. R. Capell. 2. R. Houghton.	Has held a licence for about 1½ years.	I. Police have found the Hotel satisfactorily conducted but complaints have been made by the Military Authorities about it. They (the Police) have no objection to renewal.	No objection. F. H. MAY, 9.11.97.	
1. Carlowitz & Co. 2. Lam Wing.	Has held a licence for about 2 years.	I. Proprietor fined \$50 on 27.7.97 for allowing disorderly conduct on his premises. II. Applicant's character is bad.	I object on the ground of the bad character of applicant. F. H. MAY, 9.11.97.	
1. Carlowitz & Co. 2. Paul Brewitt.	Has held a licence for about 4 years.	I. Proprietor cautioned 16.7.97 by Magistrate for selling adulterated whiskey.	No objection. F. H. MAY, 9.11.97.	
1. Carlowitz & Co. 2. Paul Brewitt.	Has held a licence for about 2½ years.	I. House well conducted. II. Character of applicant good.	No objection. F. H. MAY, 9.11.97.	
1. Hung Mak Hoi. 2. Harling, Buchmann & Menzell.	Has held a licence for about 1 month.	I. House well conducted but husband and wife quarrel with each other.	No objection. F. H. MAY, 9.11.97.	
1. D. R. Crawford. 2. J. R. Capell.	Has held a licence for about 3 years.	I. House well conducted. II. Character of applicant good.	No objection. F. H. MAY, 9.11.97.	
1. Carlowitz & Co. 2. Lam Wing.	Has held a licence for about 2½ years.	I. House well conducted and character of applicant good. A publican's licence desirable.	Object to adjunct license. Should apply for Publican's license. F. H. MAY, 9.11.97.	
1. Carlowitz & Co. 2. Lam Wing.	Has held a licence for about 1 year.	I. No complaints against the conduct of house. II. Applicant's character good.	No objection. F. H. MAY, 9.11.97.	
1. G. Harling. 2. E. Girault.	Has held a licence for about 3 months.	I. House well conducted. II. Character of applicant good.	No objection. F. H. MAY, 9.11.97.	

## LIST OF APPLICANTS FOR SPIRIT LICENCES FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING

No.	Name of Applicant.	Whether before Licensed.	Description of Licence.	Sign of House.	Situation of House.
15	J. W. OSBORNE, .....	Yes.	Publican's licence.	Bay View Hotel.	Shaukiwan Road.
16	J. C. GOODCHILD,.....	"	"	Thomas' Grill Room.	No. 2, Queen's Road Central.
17	P. BOHM, .....	"	"	The Windsor Hotel.	No. 13, Queen's Road Central.
18	CAWASJEE BYRAMJEE, .....	"	"	The Hung Hom Hotel.	No. 30, Bulkeley Street, Hung Hom.
19	A. D. DEATH, .....	No.	"	Hongkong Hotel.	Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 31, Queen's Road Central, and Nos. 1 & 3, Peddar's Street.
20	MOOSA MAHOMED, .....	Yes.	"	Stag Hotel.	Nos. 148 & 150, Queen's Road Central.
21	P. HARDMAN, .....	No.	"	Sailors' Home.	Praya West.
22	HOCK GOON, .....	Yes.	"	The Grand Hotel.	Nos. 240, 242 and 244, Queen's Road Central.
23	J. H. DONNENBERG,.....	"	"	The Colonial Hotel.	No. 1, Jubilee Street.

1ST DECEMBER, 1897, AND ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER, 1898,—*Continued.*

Names and Additions of Proposed Sureties.	Previous History in each Case.	Remarks in each Case.	Report of Captain Superintendent of Police.	Minutes made at the Session of Justices.
E. Girault. L. Martel.	Has held a licence for about 7 years.	I. House well conducted. II. Character of applicant good.	No objection. F. H. MAY, 9.11.97.	
Yeung Nai On. Ng Pak To.	Has held a licence for about 1 month.	I. Nothing against this house.	No objection. F. H. MAY, 9.11.97.	
E. Girault. T. Rosselet.	Has held a licence for about 3 years.	I. House well conducted. II. Character of applicant good.	No objection. F. H. MAY, 9.11.97.	
Rustomjee Sorabjee. Rustomjee Ruttonjee.	Has held a licence for about 1 year.	I. Hotel well conducted. II. Applicant's character good.	No objection. F. H. MAY, 9.11.97.	
R. C. Wileox. W. Powell.	Has never held a licence before.	I. Hotel well conducted. II. No Police objection.	No objection. F. H. MAY, 9.11.97.	All applications granted except No. 5 (Grand Hotel) which is refused. H. E. WODEHOUSE,
Poon King. Choi Chik Nam.	Has held a licence for about 1 year.	I. House well conducted. II. No Police objection.	No objection. F. H. MAY, 9.11.97.	
A. Moir. G. P. Guterres.	Has never held a licensee before.	I. Is the only licensed house in the Western District. The house has been well conducted and bar only opened for a few hours daily. II. Applicant is Supt., and of good character.	No objection. F. H. MAY, 9.11.97.	
Loong Ki. Lui Kwan Shan.	Has held a licence for about 12 years.		I. Proprietor was fined \$50 on 28.7.97 for selling adulterated whiskey. II. The proprietor has rented for the past 17 months and still rents the 2nd floor of No. 238, Queen's Road Central adjoining the licensed premises. The said floor has been during such period occupied by two barmaids employed by the proprietor in the licensed premises, and has been used by themselves as a common brothel. III. I oppose the issue of a licence on account of the above facts and of the disreputable character of the applicant. F. H. MAY, 26.11.97.	Application refused, H. E. WODEHOUSE, Police Magistrate.
O. Kuhn. J. P. Cottam.	Has held a licence for 5 years.		No objection. F. H. MAY, 7.12.97.	Application granted. H. E. WODEHOUSE, Magistrate.

PRESENT :

Chairman :—H. E. WODEHOUSE, C.M.G.  
DR. F. W. CLARK.  
A. FINDLAY SMITH,  
W. M. B. ARTHUR.

7th December, 1897.



## LIST OF APPLICANTS FOR SPIRIT LICENCES FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING

No.	Name of Applicant.	Whether before Licensed.	Description of Licence.	Sign of House.	Situation of House.
24	JULES MARCESSE, .....	No.	Publican's licence.	The Travellers' Hotel.	Nos. 12 and 13, Queen Victoria Street.
25	G. H. SCHWALM, .....	„	„	The Central Hotel.	Nos. 240, 242 and 244 Queen's Road Central.

1ST DECEMBER, 1897, AND ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER, 1889,—*Continued.*

Names and Additions of Proposed Sureties.	Previous History in each Case.	Remarks in each Case.	Report of Captain Superintendent of Police.	Minutes made at the Session of Justices.
E. Girault. L. Martel.	Has never held a licence before.		<p>Applicant was convicted in 1895 for selling liquor without a licence and fined \$100. A large amount of liquor was seized. Case No. 13664/95.</p> <p>Previous to that he was long suspected of illicitly distilling malt liquors.</p> <p>I object to the issue of a licence to applicant on the ground that he is not a fit and proper person to hold one.</p> <p>F. H. MAY, Capt. Supt. of Police. 20.12.97.</p>	Application refused. H. E. WODEHOUSE, Magistrate.
<p>PRESENT :</p> <p>Hon. H. E. WODEHOUSE, C.M.G., <i>Chairman.</i> W. M. B. ARTHUR, J.P.</p>				
Lnk Kwan Shan. Lung Kee.	Has never held a licence before.		<p>Applicant is a man of straw and merely a blind put forward by Hock Goon and his wife.</p> <p>An agreement has been entered into by these parties to the effect that Mr. Hock Goon disposes of his interest for \$6,000. \$200 of this amount to be paid as soon as licence is granted and Mr. and Mrs. Hock Goon to remain in the Hotel until the balance \$5,800 is paid up.</p> <p>The smallness of the amount to be paid over at once shows that the sale is not a <i>bonâ fide</i> one and that Hock Goon and his wife would remain permanently on the premises and carry on the business which would be objectionable.</p> <p>F. A. HOWE, <i>for C.S.P.</i> 28.12.97.</p>	<p>Mr. MASTER for the applicant.</p> <p>Consideration of application adjourned till Friday, 7th January.</p> <p>H. E. WODEHOUSE, Police Magistrate.</p> <p>Application refused. H. E. WODEHOUSE, Police Magistrate.</p>
<p>PRESENT : H. E. WODEHOUSE, C.M.G., <i>Chairman,</i> G. M. BAIN, H. WICKING, Dr. HARTIGAN, Revd. COBBOLD, W. M. B. ARTHUR.</p>				



## Appendix 4.

1897.

## WHOLESALE SPIRIT LICENCES.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
1—	Dodwell, Carlill & Co.....	8, Praya Central.
2—	Renter, Bröckelmann & Co.....	1, Iee House Road.
3—	W. Hutton Potts.....	17, Queen's Road Central.
4—	Shewan, Tones & Co.....	9, Praya Central.
5—	William Shewan .....	26, Praya Central.
6—	Scheele & Co. ....	20, Stanley Street.
7—	G. C. Anderson .....	13, Praya Central.
8—	L. A. J. Pereira .....	18, Shelly Street.
9—	Melehers & Co.....	10, Praya Central.
10—	Siemssen & Co.....	2, Praya Central.
11—	Stolterfoht & Hagan .....	13, Praya Central.
12—	Wieler & Co.....	4, Praya Central.
13—	Harling, Buchmann & Menzell .....	3, Queen's Road Central.
14—	J. J. dos Remedios & Co. ....	47, Wyndham Street.
15—	Carlowitz & Co. ....	8, Iee House Road.
16—	Lauts, Wegener & Co.....	16, Praya Central.
17—	Arnhold, Karberg & Co. ....	8, Praya Central.
18—	China Export Import & Bank Co.....	10, Praya Central.
19—	Donglas, Lapraik & Co. ....	33, Praya Central.
20—	U. Nervegna & Co. ....	31, Wyndham Street.
21—	Seattle Brewing & Malting Co. ....	1, Iee House Road.
22—	F. B. S. Jacob .....	10 & 12, Duddell Street.

1897.

## GROCER'S SPIRIT LICENCES.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
1—	Cheng-hok-lam .....	114, Queen's Road Central.
2—	Cottam & Co.....	3, Pedder's Street.
3—	Mrs. Hoy-Tei .....	16, D'Aguilar Street.
4—	H. Prie & Co. ....	12, Queen's Road Central.
5—	B. A. P. Campos .....	5, Fletcher Street.
6—	U-hoi-chan.....	138 & 140, Queen's Road Central.
7—	H. Ruttonjee .....	21 & 22, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
8—	Kok-sing-wo .....	29, Praya Central.
9—	Chung-hoi .....	52, Queen's Road East.
10—	Untsung-Cheong .....	10, Queen's Road East.
11—	Chung-Ching-wu .....	73, Praya Central.
12—	R. N. Jeejeebhoy .....	19c, Hollywood Road.
13—	Chung Shan pang.....	29, Stanley Street.
14—	P. C. Patell & Co.....	40, Lyndhurst Terrace.
15—	Wong-bi-tseung .....	75, Queen's Road East.
16—	Wong-ning .....	24, Queen's Road East.
17—	Lam-tak-yau .....	272, Queen's Road Central.
18—	Cheung-yut-sing .....	24, Lyndhurst Terrace.
19—	Radecker & Co.....	1, Wyndham Street.
20—	Lai-hui-hing .....	97 & 99, Queen's Road Central.
21—	Lo-I .....	13, China Street.
22—	MacEwen, Frickel & Co.....	7, Duddell Street.
23—	Heuermann, Herbst & Co. ....	14, Queen's Road Central.
24—	U-yik-wo .....	15, Lyndhurst Terrace.
25—	Pang-tsung-yni .....	29, Hinglung Street.



GROCER'S SPIRIT LICENCES,—*Continued.*

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
26—	Lane, Crawford & Co. ....	33, Queen's Road Central.
27—	Chau-pong .....	80, Praya Central.
28—	Tang-Ku & Co .....	31, 32 & 33, Praya Central.
29—	H. Ruttonjee .....	13, D'Aguilar Street.
30—	Watkins & Co. ....	The "Apotheecaries Hall."
31—	Li-Ku-Cheung .....	110, Queen's Road Central.
32—	A. S. Watson & Co. ....	The "Hongkong Dispensary."
33—	G. Girault .....	6, Queen's Road Central.
34—	Li-Ku-Cheung .....	108, Queen's Road Central.
35—	Yeung-chiu-leung .....	68, Praya Central.
36—	Kruse & Co. ....	The Connaught House.
37—	F. Blackhead & Co. ....	10, Praya Central.
38—	Robert Jack & Co. ....	5 & 7, Pottinger Street.
39—	W. G. Humphreys & Co.....	14, Queen's Road Central.
40—	Fletcher & Co. ....	23, Queen's Road Central.
41—	To Sui-ting .....	124, Queen's Road Central.
42—	Carmichael & Co., Ltd.....	18, Praya Central.
43—	Chan Keng .....	16, Victoria Street.
44—	L. M. Alvares & Co.....	1st Telegraph House, Queen's Road.
45—	Sum Chu On .....	46, Stanley Street.
46—	I. C. L. Roueh .....	186, Queen's Road East.
47—	Caldbeck, MacGregor & Co.....	15, Queen's Road Central.

1897.

## DISTILLERY LICENCES.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
1—	Leung Tun-po .....	Tiu Uen Sauce Factory, Yaumati.
2—	Au-Kau .....	71, Hok-un in Tokwawan.
3—	Tsui-tung-li .....	Lot No. 1358, Tung-lo-wan.
4—	Wong-yung .....	1, Shaukiwan.
5—	Lai-hoi .....	54, Shaukiwan.
6—	Ma-un-tat .....	26, Beleher's Street, Kennedy Town on Inland Lot 239.
7—	William Taylor .....	China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.
8—	Lo-chu-king and others.....	2, Shaukiwan.
9—	H. N. Cooper.....	Kowloon Lot No. 44.

1897.

## EATING-HOUSE LICENCES.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
1—	Mak-To .....	189, Queen's Road Central, First floor.
2—	Rosa Glasse .....	22, Cochrane Street.
3—	Ernst Ladewig .....	12, Graham Street.
4—	M. Papier .....	64, Stanley Street.
5—	Cheung-hing & Cheung-kwong .....	203, Queen's Road Central.
6—	Mariana Fernandez .....	311, Queen's Road Central.
7—	Unoske Nishikawa .....	90, Wellington Street, Ground floor.
8—	Gora Nomura .....	44, Stanley Street, First floor.
9—	Wong-kwan .....	132, Queen's Road Central.
10—	Mrs. L. F. Scott .....	5, Arsenal Street, Ground floor.
11—	Tang Kwai .....	139, Queen's Road East.
12—	Kuwabara Choske.....	122, Wellington Street.
13—	Sit-wing-ip .....	2, Possession Street.
14—	Cheung-kwong .....	205, Queen's Road Central.
15—	Long Shing .....	199, Hollywood Road.
16—	Li Tsun Wo .....	257, Queen's Road Central, First floor.

## Appendix 5.

## CHINESE SPIRIT LICENCES FOR 1897.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
1—	Chan Hin .....	32, Jardine's Bazaar.
2—	Au Yung Shin, and Au Yung Wo .....	57 & 58, Praya Central.
3—	Lam Im Lap .....	62, Station Street, Yaumati.
4—	Wong Hing .....	88, Praya Central.
5—	Leung Man Cham .....	211, Hollywood Road.
6—	Au Kwong .....	145, Queen's Road Central.
7—	T'so Tsun Li, and Tso Kwong Shu .....	7, Morrison Street.
8—	Tso Shin Ip .....	8c, East Street.
9—	Au Shang .....	21, Upper Lascar Row.
10—	Lo Chi Tong .....	258, Hollywood Road.
11—	Heung Yik Un .....	13, Quarry Bay.
12—	Leung Tsan transferred to Tong Tai Tsun .....	1, Wing Fung Street.
13—	Li Ut .....	96, Station Street, Yaumati.
14—	Kwok Pun .....	17, Praya, Yaumati.
15—	Chan Pan .....	58, Staunton Street.
16—	Lau Man, Au Shing .....	196, Hollywood Road.
17—	Chan Wan Tai .....	175, Hollywood Road.
18—	Tsu Wa, Tsu Wing .....	224, Queen's Road West.
19—	Ching Tai Yau .....	24, Jardine's Bazaar.
20—	Chin Chung .....	17, Mercer Street.
21—	Wong Ut Hin .....	68, Taikoktsui.
22—	Leung Ng Fuk .....	234, Queen's Road West.
23—	Lai Yau .....	13 & 15, Possession Street.
24—	Chan Shiu .....	38, High Street.
25—	Li Man Leung, and Su Shun Fong .....	369, Queen's Road Central.
26—	Ching Tai .....	61, Third Street.
27—	Wong Ng .....	30, Ship Street.
28—	Ng Hoi .....	89, Wanchai Road.
29—	Wong Un Kit .....	165, Queen's Road West.
30—	Wong Tak .....	42, Staunton Street.
31—	Tsang-loi Chin, and Wan In Ling .....	5, Taikoktsui.
32—	Lo Tsan, Li Ling .....	325, Queen's Road Central.
33—	Lai Hoi .....	56, Shaukiwan.
34—	Man Yuk .....	176a, Praya West.
35—	Lin Shing .....	278, Queen's Road West.
36—	Lau Kam Shing .....	514, Queen's Road West.
37—	Chong Wing Kwong .....	14, Second Street.
38—	Ho Tseung, .....	30, Centre Street.
39—	Lo Yuk .....	223, Queen's Road Central.
40—	An Yeung Kwong, and An Yeung Tsun .....	187, Hollywood Road.
41—	Chan Shing .....	9, Victoria Street. Removed to 109, Market Street, Hung Hom.
42—	Ho Tso, Li Kan Kan .....	50, Hollywood Road.
43—	Au Chung, Au Kong and Au Shun .....	51, Praya Central.
44—	Chan Ip Kan .....	38, Station Street, Yaumati.
45—	Chin Chun, and Lai Long .....	99, Market Street, Hung Hom.
46—	Un Tang Kun .....	30, Cross Street.
47—	Li Lau Chi .....	36, Praya East.
48—	Chan Shi .....	28, Praya Central.
49—	Pun Fai .....	3, Taipingshan Street.
50—	Chan Tsiun .....	78, Third Street.
51—	Chan Yeuk Chun .....	62, Queen's Road East.

CHINESE SPIRIT LICENCES,—*Continued.*

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
52—	Wong Chik .....	129, Station Street, Yaumati.
53—	U Ping Nam.....	226, Queen's Road West.
54—	Lin Kim .....	1, Doek Street, Hung Hom.
55—	Au Yengng Un .....	28, West Street.
56—	Au Yengng Hing .....	84, Stannton Street.
57—	Tso Pui .....	105, Shaukiwan.
58—	Tso Pui .....	98, Shaukiwan.
59—	Chan Sing Sam.....	61, Praya West.
60—	She Cheuk Lam, and Sam Cheuk Kwan .....	137, Queen's Road Central.
61—	Lan Kwan Shau .....	20, Possession Street.
62—	Chan Ping.....	85, Wing Lok Street.
63—	U Ping Nam .....	251, Queen's Road West.
64—	Ching Wing Him, and Ching Wing Tun .....	43, Aberdeen Street.
65—	Lau Kwong .....	28, D'Aguilar Street.
66—	Chu Tsun .....	104 & 106, Winglok Street.
67—	Wong Tang .....	38, Praya Central.
68—	Chung Un Fu .....	32, Shaukiwan.
69—	Wongsuitong .....	28, Gough Street.
70—	Ip Tam .....	64, Jardine's Bazaar.
71—	Chan Hontung .....	24, Praya, Yaumati. Removed to 20, Reclamation Street, Yaumati.
72—	Lam Yik, Lam Wai .....	219, Praya West.
73—	Li Chun U. ....	21, First Street.
74—	Chan Lai .....	26, Third Street.
75—	Wong Hong .....	299, Queen's Road Central.
76—	Leung Shang .....	131, Praya West.
77—	Tang Tsun .....	84, Hollywood Road.
78—	Wong I Shing .....	156, Queen's Road East.
79—	Li Kan, Au Hing and Leung Hap .....	25, Praya Central.
80—	Kwok Yuk Wa.....	25, Square Street.
81—	Wong Chik Wing.....	84, Praya Central.
82—	Yung Fuk .....	42, Lyndhurst Street.
83—	Chu Chik .....	42 & 44, Wing Lok Street.
84—	Wong Yung Kwai .....	32, Praya, Yaumati. Removed to 74, Reclamation Street, Yaumati.
85—	Wong Sui .....	536, Queen's Road Central.
86—	Li Fo .....	73, Market Street, Hung Hom.
87—	Tse Shun Shin .....	19, Praya Central.
88—	Wong Shing .....	46, Second Street.
89—	Leung Kun .....	121, Queen's Road West.
90—	Lam Chenng .....	51, Stanley Street.
91—	Chiu Shing .....	17, Bonham Strand.
92—	Lo Yeung .....	75, Tokwawan.
93—	To Tat Ting.....	44, Aberdeen Street.
94—	An Luk .....	365, Queen's Road Central.
95—	Li Shap .....	33, Staunton Street.
96—	Leung Shing Lai .....	18, Praya East.
97—	Ng King .....	116, Aplichau.
98—	Chan Leung .....	131, Queen's Road Central.
99—	Chau Cheung Nam .....	85, Apliehu.
100—	Leung Chin.....	247, Queen's Road East.
101—	Tam Shing .....	183, Queen's Road West.
102—	Chan Pok Wan.....	213, Hollywood Road.
103—	U Hung.....	27, Centre Street.



CHINESE SPIRIT LICENCES,—*Continued.*

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
104—U Hung		48, Second Street. Removed to 183, Praya West.
105—Au Shun Pong		163, Hollywood Road. Removed to 169, Hollywood Road.
106—Tsu Yan and U Lai		16, Cross Street.
107—Ng Tat Chi		12, Aberdeen Street.
108—Leung Chiu		34, Praya Central.
109—Chan Chiu		208, Hollywood Road.
110—Chan In		52, Jardine's Bazaar.
111—Chan Pak I.		52, Connaught Road.
112—Chin Wing		127, Jervois Street.
113—Au Yun		17, Cross Street.
114—Tong Wing		245, Queen's Road East.
115—Lai Kin		71, Aplichau.
116—Lok Tsung		14, St. Francis Street.
117—Wong Yik		100, First Street.
118—Chung Ying		1, Upper Rutter Street.
119—Cheung Yuktong transferred to Cheung Ka Ching		304, Queen's Road West (removed to 104).
120—Tsun Sui Pui		5, Jubilee Street.
121—Lam Sui		29, Bonham Strand.
122—Chan Tin		32b, Third Street.
123—Li Tat Shan		227, Queen's Road Central.
124—Lam Shun Chak		412, Queen's Road West.
125—Leung Tong		9, Jubilee Street.
126—Chong In Kai		43, Centre Street.
127—U Fuk		135, Market Street, Hung Hom.
128—Chan Wai Nam		189, Hollywood Road.
129—Ng Tsz Chung		340, Queen's Road West.
130—Li Sui		222, Hollywood Road.
131—Mok Kin Wai		30, Tung Man Lane.
132—Ng Kin Nam		88, Aplichau.
133—Sit Hung Cheung		50, Gage Street.
134—Chan Lok		82, Reclamation Ground, Yaumati.
135—Wong Wing		28, Wellington Street. Removed to 153, Praya West.
136—Au Yeung Wo		40, Praya Central.
137—Sham Fongtsun		83, Shaukiwan.
138—Wong King		42, Praya Central.
139—Tang Tat		40, Wanchai Road.
140—Ng Chak Fong		5, Cross Street.
141—Ho Tai Pong		84, Reclamation Street, Yaumati.
142—Mui Chung		345, Queen's Road Central.
143—Chan Pau In		74, Station Street, Yaumati.
144—Chin Lai		115, Praya Central.
145—Ying Shing		63, Praya Central.
146—Yung Shan		21, Hollywood Road.
147—Au Yeung Shing		74, Lower Lascar Row.
148—Tsang Cheung Shi		50, Shaukiwan.
149—Wong I Man		148, Station Street, Yaumati.
150—Ching In		252, Queen's Road West.
151—Au Yun		60, Bridges Street.
152—Cheung Shiu Kwong		69, Station Street.
153—Cheong Lai Tsün		72, Station Street.
154—Wong San		133, Bonham Strand.
155—Chan Lai Tong		169, Queen's Road West.

CHINESE SPIRIT LICENCES,—*Continued.*

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
156—Wong Fuk.....		19, Battery Street.
157—Chan Kwong.....		33 & 35, Mosque Street.
158—Mni Yat.....	}	9 & 11, Cochrane Street.
159—Wong Kwai .....		
159—Wong Kwai .....		1, Mongkoktsui.
160—Ü Cheung .....		3, Taikoktsui, owner of Lot 691.
161—Tam Tsz and Li Ying .....		35, Stanley Street.
162—Sham Ching .....		51, Wellington Street.
163—Li Wing Chong and Chan Chenk Im .....		75, Queen's Road West.
164—Tsun Sham .....		96, Shaukiwan.
165—Chan Fuk, Lo In, Tang Wai and Lo Shai .....		42, Queen's Road East.
166—Wong Ü .....		178, Taikoktsui.
167—Ho Shing .....		15, Des Vœux Road.
168—Luk Un and Lung Shan .....		1, Fleteher Street.
169—Sin Tz .....		100, Reclamation Street, Yaumati.
170—Mak Kwai Cheung .....		27, Nullah Lane.
171—Lo Tsin Kiu .....		280, Queen's Road West.
172—Lo Ü .....		176, Praya West.
173—Li Fat .....		15, Cochrane Street.
174—Li Wai .....		52, Gage Street.
175—Su Ling .....		117, Shaukiwan.
176—Chan Ying.....		5, Graham Street.
177—Tong Chin.....		47, Praya Central.
178—Li Seung Hoi .....		32, Hollywood Road.
179—Lo Shang .....		38, Gough Street.
180—Li Fo .....		78, Reclamation Street, Yaumati.
181—Mak Shin Tong .....		35, Centre Street.
182—Su Tat .....		2, Graham Street.
183—Ü Yau .....		17, Western Street.
184—Wong Wan .....		6, Praya, Yaumati.
185—Tsang Sik Ming .....		67, Bulkley Street, Yaumati.
186—Chin Li .....		119, Wing Lok Street.
187—Cheung Lit .....		1a, Station Street, Yaumati.
188—Tong Lan .....		14, Gage Street.
189—Sham Hang Tong.....		60, Praya Central.
190—Cheng I Kan and Wong Ut Ting .....		123, Bonham Strand.
191—Ho Nang .....		355 & 357, Queen's Road Central. Removed to 242, Queen's Road Central.
192—Fung Tung Ping .....		10, Staunton Street.
193—Ho Fung Chi .....		193, Queen's Road East.
194—Li Fuk .....		25, Pokfulum Road.
195—Cheung Sz Wai.....		114, Queen's Road East.
196—Yik Ip Tsenng .....		80, Shaukiwan.
197—Wong Yam .....		19, Cross Street.
198—Sz To Kat.....		66, Lower Lascar Row.
199—Au Yeung Ku .....		140, Wellington Street.
200—Leung Lit Lam.....		81, Bonham Strand.
201—Tang In.....		61, Nullah Lane.
202—Tong Tat .....		210, Hollywood Road.
203—Wong Shan Mi.....		5, Doek Street, Hung Hom.
204—Sanada Sataro .....		9, Stanley Steet, Second Floor.
205—Wong Kung Wo .....		74, Taikoktsui.
206—Li Sam Hing.....		74, Tokwawan.
207—Wong Lin .....		18, Wellington Street.

CHINESE SPIRIT LICENCES,—*Continued.*

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
208—	Li Sz .....	16, New Street.
209—	Tsang Tsün Fat .....	45, Shaukiwan.
210—	Chan Lut Wan .....	121, Wellington Street.
211—	Kwan Li Shang and Chan Chin Shing .....	19, Praya West.
212—	Fung Kam.....	1, Temple Street.
213—	Li Kam .....	80, Mongkoktsui.
214—	Chan Wan.....	346, Queen's Road East.
215—	Chan Hong .....	15, D'Aguilar Street.
216—	Chan Kan .....	4, Graham Street.
217—	Ü Chi.....	53, Queen's Road East.
218—	Au Yeung Cheung.....	9,
219—	Wong Pui.....	224, Hollywood Road.
220—	Wong Un .....	7, Shing Wong Street.
221—	Ü Sz .....	91, Queen's Road West.
222—	Tam Tung.....	132, Hollywood Road.
223—	Chü Ching Shing .....	30, Queen's Road West.
224—	Chin Fat .....	116, Queen's Road Central.
225—	Lam Wing Luk.....	356, Queen's Road West.
226—	Chiu Kwan and Chiu Yam .....	54 & 56, Staunton Street.
227—	Wong Kwong and Wong Pui .....	28, Wellington Street.
228—	Wong Cheuk Hin.....	3, Wing Lok Street.
229—	Wong Lai Tsün .....	122, Queen's Road East.
230—	Leung Tin.....	103, Station Street, Yaumati.
231—	Tsang Sz .....	111, Market Street, Hung Hom.
232—	Lan Yung .....	6, Shaukiwan.
233—	Ng Wing Fuk .....	20, Market Street, Hung Hom.
234—	Tong Chin.....	207, Hollywood Road.
235—	Leung Ki Chin .....	30, Hillier Street.
236—	Chü Chik .....	72, Lower Lascar Row.
237—	Hung Man Yuk and Hung Kuk Chiu .....	32, Queen's Road West.
238—	Cheung Lai .....	1, Station Street, Yaumati.
239—	Fong Fuk .....	64, Praya West.
240—	Yik Ping Chung .....	349, Queen's Road Central.
241—	Tsang Loi Chin .....	1, Elgin Road, Tsimshatsui.
242—	Ho Tung .....	33, Aberdeen.
243—	Cheung Chün Wai .....	112, Queen's Road East.
244—	Chan Tsoi Tsau .....	123, Wellington Street.
245—	Lai Pui .....	35, Taikoktsui.
246—	Au Tsün .....	1, Taipingshan Street.
247—	Kwong On.....	166, Wellington Street.
248—	Ün Kün.....	7, Tsak Ü Chung.
249—	Li Kwai.....	290, Queen's Road West.
250—	Au Hin .....	71, Praya Central.
251—	Lam Chin Wing .....	46, Bonham Strand.
252—	Leung Tun Po .....	358, Queen's Road Central.
253—	Wong Yau.....	55, Wing Lok Street.
254—	Ngan Wing Shing .....	116, Praya East.
255—	Lam Tong and Leung In.....	42, Queen's Road West.
256—	Lo On Tak .....	97, Market Street, Hung Hom.
257—	Tong Hung .....	54, Nullah Lane.
258—	Lun Kai In .....	221, Hollywood Road.
259—	Li Shing .....	117, Queen's Road East.
260—	Wong Ping and Wong Wai.....	76, Wellington Street.
261—	Lam Ki .....	50, Bridges Street.



CHINESE SPIRIT LICENCES,—*Continued.*

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
262—	Li Kwong .....	10, Fletcher Street.
263—	Wong Yam .....	30, Hollywood Road.
264—	Li Mui .....	101, Station Street, Yaumati.
265—	Wong Pun.....	224, Hollywood Road.
266—	Leung Ip .....	130, Third Street.
267—	Fung On .....	55, Praya, Yaumati.
268—	Tong Ting Sun.....	67, First Street.
269—	Lo Cheung.....	16, Bonham Strand West.
270—	Pun Fai.....	145, Hollywood Road.
271—	Lam Wai .....	31, Jardine's Bazaar.
272—	Fung Man.....	77, Stanley.
273—	Cheung Kam Tsun .....	76, Shaukiwan.
274—	Chan Ying.....	26, Quarry Bay.
275—	Wong Hin In .....	57, Praya West.
276—	Kung Wing .....	540, Queen's Road West.
277—	Ching Un Kai .....	41, Queen's Road West.
278—	This is No. 96 transferred to U Mo Ngan and Pim U Wa	
279—	Chan Fun .....	328, Queen's Road Central.
280—	Pang Kwok Cheung.....	19, Li Ūn Street, East.
281—	Chan Hin, (Renewal of No. 1) .....	32, Jardine's Bazaar.
282—	Leung Man Cham, (Renewal of No. 5) .....	211, Hollywood Road.
283—	Au Yeung Chin and Au Yeung Wo, (Renewal of No. 2) .....	57 & 58, Praya Central.
284—	Lo Ping Tsün .....	135, Shaukiwan.
285—	Wong Hing, (Renewal of No. 4) .....	88, Praya Central.
286—	Lam Man and Au Wing, (Renewal of No. 16).....	196, Hollywood Road.
287—	Lai Yau, (Renewal of No. 23) .....	13 & 15, Possession Street.
288—	Tso Tsün Li and Tso Kwong Shu, (Renewal of No. 7) .....	7, Morrison Street.
289—	Tso Shin Ip, (Renewal of No. 8) .....	8, East Street.

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## Appendix 6.

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No. 3.

MAGISTRACY, HONGKONG,  
15th January, 1898.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, a report of the proceedings at two meetings of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace held on the 28th of December last and the 7th January, for the purpose of considering an application from one G. H. Schwalm for a licence to carry on the business of a Publican on the premises previously known as the "Grand Hotel" in houses situate at 240, 242, and 244, Queen's Road Central.

The attached extract marked *A* from the *China Mail* newspaper gives an almost *verbatim* report of what took place at the meeting held on the 28th December to which the various reporters of the Press were admitted.

For the purpose, however, of eliciting certain information which for obvious reasons it was considered advisable should be done in private, all except Mr. Schwalm, and his solicitor were requested to retire. Mr. Schwalm was then interrogated and made a statement to the following effect:—

"I kept a hotel at Frankfort where I made a considerable sum of money, but competition being too keen I decided to come to Hongkong. I brought with me a sum of money in gold which on arrival here I converted into silver amounting to about \$6,000. This sum has been kept by me in the German Consulate the whole time I have been employed there, and is there now. It is absolutely my own money, and if I obtain the licence I am applying for, it will be at once used in paying the sum of \$5,800 in fulfilment of the terms mentioned in the agreement produced."

After receiving this statement from Mr. Schwalm, the Justices adjourned the further consideration of the application until noon on Friday, the 7th instant, for further enquiries into the character of the applicant and the *bona fides* of his application.

On the 4th instant the man Schwalm was brought before me in the Police Court, charged with obtaining the sum of \$500 by false pretences from one Chiu Hing.

The German Consul was called as a witness in the case, and I attach herewith a copy of his evidence given on oath (marked *B*).

At the adjourned meeting of the Justices on the 7th instant a report from Police Sergeant Scott to the Captain Superintendent of Police was read (copy attached marked *C*).

Upon hearing this report and the evidence of the German Consul, the Justices unanimously refused to grant the application, and after some remarks by the Chairman which are reported in the local press and forwarded herewith (marked *D*) it was moved by Mr. Granville Sharp, J.P., and seconded by Mr. G. Murray Bain, J.P.—

“ That the Justices in meeting request the Magistrate to allow the opinions he has expressed  
 “ upon the inadequacy of the present arrangements to secure *adequate knowledge of the*  
 “ *character of applicants* for licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors to be placed before  
 “ the Government with a view to ridding the Colony of such people as we have had experi-  
 “ ence of within the past week or two, and of obtaining some more effective guarantee that  
 “ applicants are of good character and standing.”

This proposition being put to the meeting was carried unanimously and in accordance therewith I now have the honour to transmit the same.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. E. WODEHOUSE,  
*Police Magistrate.*

The Honourable

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

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( Enclosures. )

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*Tuesday, 28th December, 1897.*

THE GRAND HOTEL LICENCE.

CONSIDERATION POSTPONED.

A.

A special session of H.M. Justices of the Peace was held to-day in the Justices' Room, at the Magistracy. Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, Police Magistrate, presided. The Justices present were:—Dr. Hartigan, Messrs. G. Murray Bain, Harry Wicking, W. M. B. Arthur and Rev. R. F. Cobbold.

The meeting was convened to consider an application from one G. H. Schwalm for a Publican's licence to sell and retail intoxicating liquors on the premises situate at Nos. 240, 242, and 244, Queen's Road Central, under the sign of "The Central Hotel." These premises were formerly known as "The Grand Hotel."

Mr. G. C. C. Master appeared for the applicant.

Mr. Wodehouse read the application, from which it appeared the applicant had never held a licence before. The Police report, which was signed by Deputy Superintendent T. A. Howe, was as follows:—"The applicant is absolutely a man of straw, and merely a blind put forward by Hock Goon and his wife. An agreement has been entered into between these parties to the effect that Mr. Hock

Goon disposes of his interest for \$6,000, \$200 of this amount to be paid as soon as the licence is granted, and Mr. and Mrs. Hock Goon are to remain on the premises until the balance of \$5,800 is paid up. The smallness of the amount to be paid over at once shows that the sale is not a *bona fide* one, and that Hock Goon and his wife would remain permanently on the premises and carry on the business, which would be decidedly objectionable."

Mr. Master—I should like the Police report to be in some way proved—that this Mr. Schwalm is a man of straw.

Mr. Wodehouse—Let us have the man in.

The applicant was admitted into the room.

Mr. Master handed the Magistrate a copy of the following agreement:—"Mr. and Mrs. Hock Goon have sold on the 9th December, 1897, their hotel, situated at Nos. 240, 242 and 244 Queen's Road Central, in Victoria, Hongkong, to Mr. G. H. Schwalm, for the sum of \$6,000. A deposit of \$200 is paid down by Mr. Schwalm. As soon as the licence is granted to Mr. Schwalm he has to pay \$5,800 to Mr. and Mrs. Hock Goon, and as soon as this sum is paid Mr. and Mrs. Hock Goon have to leave the house. (Signed) Mrs. Hock Goon and Hock Goon."

Mr. Arthur—I may say there were two applications for this same house, the sureties in which were the same as the old sureties of Hock Goon—two Chinese: one at 62 Jervois Street and the other at 33 Circular Pathway. Some little correspondence took place as to which applicant they intended to take, and they finally decided upon the applicant who offered the best terms to them.

Mr. Wodehouse (to applicant)—Is it part of your agreement that Mr. and Mrs. Hock Goon remain in the hotel until the money is paid?

Applicant—Until this afternoon, whenever I am granted the licence. They will leave as soon as possible after the granting of the licence. They remain until the money has been paid.

Mr. Bain—What money? The \$200 or \$5,800?

Mr. Master—\$200 has been paid.

Mr. Wodehouse said the agreement read as if the \$200 was to be paid as soon as the licence was granted.

Mr. Master—If the Police report is founded on fact, I can quite understand the Justices refusing the application, but I would ask leave to adjourn the application in order to see my client,—who only came to see me about an hour and a-half ago—and be able to show that this report is not founded on fact. My client is not going to pay money and then have his licence refused. He had to pay the money for the benefit of the lease that is still running. I imagine Mr. and Mrs. Hock Goon have a lease of the premises. Mr. Schwalm has to see that he gets consent of his landlord, because probably in the lease there is a clause that there will be no transfer of the lease without consent of the landlord. Another thing he will have to see about before handing over the money would be that he gets the furniture. I submit that report by Mr. Howe is nothing unless founded on something. It is a very damaging report if founded on fact. It is as much as to say that Mr. and Mrs. Hock Goon are to take the benefit of the hotel, and somebody else's name is going to be put up. If that be the case, I myself shall have nothing to do with it. I am instructed by Mr. Schwalm that it is a *bona fide* purchase, and I think it would be better if your Worships will postpone the consideration of this application for a week, in order that I may consult with Mr. Schwalm, and be in a position to show that the money is actually in my possession, and that I am holding it until the completion of the transfer. Perhaps your Worships will signify whether or not you would grant the application, provided this sale was a *bona fide* one.

The Justices then considered in private whether they would adjourn consideration of the application, and it was decided to postpone the hearing until Friday week.

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Friday, 7th January, 1898.

#### THE GRAND HOTEL LICENCE.

#### D.

A meeting of the Justices of the Peace was held to-day in the Justices' Room, at the Magistracy. Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, Police Magistrate, presided. The Justices present were:—Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Dr. Clark, Messrs. G. Murray Bain, D. R. Crawford, C. S. Sharp, Granville Sharp, Harry Wicking, Captain Superintendent May and W. M. B. Arthur.



Mr. Wodehouse said—Gentlemen, you will remember that at the last meeting held to consider the application of G. H. Schwalm, you were pleased to grant an adjournment for the purpose of ascertaining the *bona fides* of the application and with a view to making some inquiry into the character of the applicant. The result of the inquiry into the character of the applicant is shown in the following report from the Sergeant of Police who made the inquiries, and is addressed to the Captain Superintendent of Police, Mr. May.

The Magistrate then read the report, from which it appeared that about three years ago a woman, named Mrs May York, was a prostitute in No. 15 Graham Street. She left that place and went to Saigon, where she took up with G. H. Schwalm, who was then a soldier. They went together to Singapore, where he was pimp to the woman, who lived in a brothel in Malay Street. He got into money difficulties, was sued in Court and ran away, coming to Hongkong about eighteen months ago along with this woman, whom he passed off as his wife, with whom he is now living, and whose husband was a pimp in Singapore. Shortly after coming to Hongkong, this woman opened a shop at No. 15 D'Aguilar Street. She was afterwards employed as barmaid in the Stag Hotel. About May, 1897, Schwalm got employment in the German Consulate, and went to live at No. 18 Wyndham Street with the woman. When the Consul's secretary returned his services were dispensed with. About three months ago he wanted to take over a coffee shop licence in Graham Street, but could not raise the money required (\$150). From inquiries made at the German Consulate it had been found that he had no money there.

Mr. Wodehouse (continuing) said—Gentlemen, it is with strong feelings of indignation that I read this report to you. Your time and attention have been taken up with a deliberate attempt to impose upon you, and to take you in. The Ordinance under which consideration of these licences is given to the Justices is Ordinance 21 of 1886, and there is no doubt that the intention of that Ordinance is that the Justices shall make proper inquiry into the character of the applicant and shall satisfy themselves not only that the applicant is a man of good character, but also that he is not a man of straw, but is of substance and of some standing in the Colony. The Ordinance requires that before a licence is granted the applicant shall enter into recognizance according to the nature of the licence he requires. That recognizance contains a certificate in terms of the Ordinance, and also a certificate by householders that the applicant is a person of good fame and reputation, and fit and proper to be licensed to keep an inn or public house. The names of the proposed sureties on this occasion were Liu Kwong Shun and Leung Kan, and we heard last week that the condition of their surety was that this man, after he got the licence, was to obtain his aerated waters from them. Experience of most of these sureties and the assurances of the householders as to the good reputation of the applicant has also been found to consist generally in a mere undertaking on the part of the applicant that if the licence be obtained liquors shall be obtained from these sureties. I think it is quite clear, gentlemen, that the present system of granting licences does not contain sufficient security that the men to whom we grant these licences are fit and proper persons to sell intoxicating liquors. A few weeks ago some resolutions were informally drawn up regarding the sale of deleterious liquors, and these were forwarded to the Government for consideration. The Government has now sent a reply to this communication which was made to them, and it is proposed in the course of some day next week to call a meeting of the Justices at the City Hall, when that communication will be read to them and their advice taken on the next step which will have to be made. In regard to this particular application, which has not been formally withdrawn, of course, there is nothing more now to do but to refuse it. I may also inform you that the applicant is at present before the Magistrate charged with having obtained \$500 by false pretences, and that the German Consul has been a witness in that case, and has stated that when he took on the defendant so far from his depositing any money with him, the first thing he did was to ask a loan of \$100 from the Consul, and that he has never from that day to this deposited any money or had any in his possession. The Medical Officer in the Gaol now states that the man Schwalm is suffering from insane delusions, and I think that one of his insane delusions must have been the idea that he could, by bringing forward the bogus agreement that he showed us the other day between parties of the character of Hoek Goon and himself, that he could impose on you by the mere impression of a ten-cent stamp and the intervention of a solicitor. I am extremely sorry, gentlemen, that your time has been taken up to no purpose—I will not say to no purpose—your time was taken up by such an application as this one, and instead of putting off the meeting, as I might have done, I thought it better to call you together and inform you of what has taken place in case any of you have any observations to make. I have only to add that in future the Justices will be convened to consider applications for licences at a particular time, instead of at the time any application is made and that the time will be the first Tuesday after the end of each quarter, at noon.

Each time when a meeting is convened it will be notified in a paper as usual, and a direct notice will be sent to each of you. That is all the business, gentlemen, unless any of you wish to make any remarks.

Mr. G. Sharp—Would it be competent for the Justices assembled here to-day to say anything, or to put anything on record, in support of the remarks fallen from yourself as to the inadequacy of the present arrangements to secure sufficient knowledge of the character of the applicant?

Mr. Wodehouse—I think, gentlemen, it is competent for you to do anything you please at this meeting. The meeting is not yet closed, and it is competent for you to move any resolution or do anything you please.

Mr. G. Sharp—Might I move that the remarks of the Magistrate be brought to the notice of the Government? Don't you think that would be suitable?

Mr. C. S. Sharp—Gentlemen, we had better decide formally a resolution with regard to this application.

Mr. Wodehouse—I presume the application is unanimously rejected.

The meeting acquiesced.

Mr. Wicking—I would like to ask your Worship if an applicant who deliberately makes a false statement is not liable to some punishment?

Mr. Wodehouse—I am afraid he is not liable for conduct of that sort.

Mr. Wicking—Could he receive no punishment presuming he was sworn?

Mr. Wodehouse—Even then. There is no power to swear him. He could not be put upon his oath. All that we can do is to call upon him to give sworn affidavits. If he had done that, then he might have been liable. I admit it is a most outrageous thing trying to defraud a body of gentlemen like the Justices in the way this man has treated us. Your time is valuable and you have no wish to meet here to consider applications of this sort. It is no business of ours to see that these pimps and parasites of the place shall obtain a living, and so far as we are concerned I wish that the Government would exercise their power to banish every one of them out of the Colony. They merely prey upon Society and are not of the slightest use in the place.

Mr. Murray Bain intimated he had great pleasure in seconding Mr. G. Sharp's resolution.

Mr. G. Sharp—That the Justices in meeting request the Magistrate to allow the opinions he has expressed upon the inadequacy of the present arrangements to secure adequate knowledge of the character of applicants for licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors. That these remarks of the Chairman be placed before the Government.

Mr. Murray Bain—I have great pleasure in seconding that.

Captain Superintendent May—I do not think that is where the shoe pinches. We know all about these people.

Mr. G. Sharp—Placed before the Government with the request that some further—

Captain Superintendent May—I think what you want is to ask the Government to rid the Colony of those people.

Mr. Murray Bain—You can easily do that. You can add, "With the view to ridding the Colony of such applicants as the one whose application has been rejected."

Captain Superintendent May—I have reason to believe that most of these people are being moved on from towns in other countries, and this is really becoming a dumping ground for the refuse of other cities.

Mr. Wicking—Can they be deported?

Mr. Wodehouse—I believe the Government has it in their power to deport them so long as they are not British born. I will undertake to bring this matter before the Government. I understand that it is your general wish that this matter should be brought forward, and that you are not particular about the wording of the resolution so long as your purpose is attained.

Mr. Murray Bain—Only it might be as well to add, "With the view to ridding the Colony of such people as we have had experience of within the past week or two."

Mr. Wodehouse—Also with the view to obtaining some guarantee that the applicant is a man of good character and good standing.

This was all the business.



## B.

*Remand Case No. 3.*

Regina by KWOK CHIU HENG *v.* G. H. SCHWALM.

*Ludwig von Loeper* sworn states—I am Consul for Germany in Hongkong. I am acquainted with the defendant. He has been clerk in my office for about nine months and was so in December last year.

He ceased to be clerk when my Secretary came back. It is not the case that I promised to lend him one thousand dollars. A few days before he left my service I gave him a certificate in German saying that he had been in my service for some months as clerk and that I was satisfied with his services and dismissed him because my Secretary had come back. I have had some conversation with him about money. When he first came to the office as clerk he said he was in debt and asked me to lend him one hundred dollars. I refused. I have never had any other conversation with him about lending him money. When he joined me he described himself as a native of Germany. On the 3rd January at 1 p.m. the last witness came to me. In consequence of what he said to me I went to the Police Station.

True copy.

W. M. B. A.

14. 1. 98.

## C.

CENTRAL POLICE STATION,  
4th January, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that from inquiries made about Georg Henry Schwalm who has applied for a licence for the Grand Hotel under the name of the Central Hotel, I have gained the following information.

About three years ago a woman named Mrs. Mi Yorke was a prostitute in No. 15 Graham Street. She left that place and went to Saigon where she picked up Schwalm who was then a soldier in the French Army, from which he deserted and was smuggled away in the German steamer *Tetartos* to Singapore where he was pimp to this woman who lived in a brothel in Malay Street; he got into money difficulties; was sued in Court, and ran away, coming to Hongkong about eighteen months ago along with this woman, Mrs. Mi Yorke, whom he passed off as his wife, and with whom he is now living at No. 18 Wyndham Street, but whose husband is a pimp in Singapore. Shortly after coming to Hongkong this woman opened a shop at No. 15 D'Aguilar Street; he was pimp to her there; from there she went to the Stag Hotel as barmaid, where she remained about two months, then she went to the Globe Hotel as barmaid, and remained there about six months about this time, "May, 1897." Schwalm got employment as a clerk in the German Consulate during the absence on leave of the Secretary, and went to live at No. 18 Wyndham Street, but the Secretary having returned his services are no longer required and he is out of employment. About three months ago he wanted to take over the Coffee Shop Licence held by Ladewig at No. 12 Graham Street, but could not raise the money required—about \$150.

From inquiries made at the German Consulate I find that he has no money deposited there, and never had.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) A. SCOTT,  
*Sergeant.*

To Honourable

F. H. MAY, C.M.G.,

*Captain Superintendent of Police,*

&c., &c., &c.

True copy.

W. M. B. A.

14. 1. 98.



IN THE POLICE COURT AT VICTORIA IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

APPLICATION FOR PUBLICAN'S LICENCE.

(Under Ordinance No. 21 of 1886.)

Name of Applicant, George H. Schwalm. Address, Imperial German Consulate. Nationality, German. Has held a licensee, never. Licensed house to be at Nos. 240, 242, 244 Queen's Road Central. Its name or sign to be "The Central Hotel." Sureties 雷滾臣 of 63 Jervois Street, and 隆記 of 33 Circular Pathway.

To the Magistrates.

I give notice that I intend to apply at the next Licensing Meeting to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for a licence to sell and retail intoxicating liquors, in the house and appurtenances thereunto belonging above named, which I intend to keep as an Inn or Public-house.

(Signed) G. H. SCHWALM.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1898.

We, the undersigned householders residing at Victoria in the said Colony, certify that the above-named applicant is a person of good fame and reputation, and fit and proper to be licensed to keep an Inn or Public-house.

(Signed) E. NIEDHART, *The Medical Hall.*

( Do. ) G. D. BONING.

( Do. ) PAUL BREWITT.

Appendix 7.

MEETING OF HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AT THE CITY HALL.

*Reporting the appointment of a Committee by, and asking powers of a Commission for.*

No. 5.

MAGISTRACY,  
HONGKONG, 24th January, 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to report that at a meeting of the Justices of the Peace held on Thursday, the 20th instant, to consider the communication of the Government to them on the question of the sale of deleterious liquors in the Colony, the following resolution was moved by Dr. Hartigan and seconded by Mr. A. F. Smith:—

"That this meeting appoint a Committee of five members to enquire into the question of  
"the working of the liquor laws of this Colony, and that the Government be requested to give  
"such Committee the powers of a Commission."

A Committee was then appointed consisting of Dr. Hartigan, Messrs. H. McCallum, J. J. Francis, q.c., Rev. R. F. Cobbold, and myself.

On behalf of the Committee I have the honour to ask that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to entrust it with the powers of a Commission for the purpose of calling and examining witnesses.

I have the honour to request that the terms of the reference may be made wide enough to include any question that is likely to arise in connection with the liquor traffic and the licensing of the sale of spirituous liquors in this Colony.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. E. WODEHOUSE,  
*Police Magistrate.*

The Honourable

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

*Thursday, 20th January, 1898.*


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THE SALE OF INJURIOUS LIQUORS IN HONGKONG.

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MEETING OF JUSTICES.

Yesterday afternoon a general meeting of the Justices of the Peace was held in the City Hall for the purpose of considering a communication from the Government on the subject of the resolutions recently submitted to them in regard to the sale of injurious liquors in Hongkong.

Hon. H. E. Wodehouse (Police Magistrate) presided and there were also present—Messrs. W. M. B. Arthur, J. A. de Carvalho, N. J. Ede, Dr. Hartigan, A. Shelton Hooper, G. C. Cox, W. Danby, A. Findlay Smith, C. Palmer, A. J. May, H. C. Nicolle, D. R. Crawford, Gershom Stewart, C. S. Sharp, D. E. Brown, J. H. Lewis, F. Dodwell, J. B. Coughtrie, R. M. Gray, H. M. Mehta, T. H. Reid, Dr. Clark, H. McCallum, Dr. Stedman, Rev. R. F. Cobbold, T. Jackson, R. C. Wilcox, Dr. Bateson Wright, H. L. Dalrymple, G. Sharp, E. W. Mitchell, H. Smith, C. Inchbald, A. W. Brewin, B. Layton, W. H. Percival, G. T. Veitch, J. Thurburn, G. C. Anderson, G. B. Dodwell, R. M. Moses, and Hon. T. H. Whitehead.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, before commencing the proceedings I should like to know whether it is your wish that the meeting should be public. The reporters are here and they will take notes if you will permit them.

Mr. Ede—Certainly. I propose that reporters be admitted.

Dr. Hartigan seconded.

Carried.

The Chairman, after reading the notice convening the meeting, said—Before declaring the meeting open I should like briefly to explain the circumstances under which this meeting has been called. At a meeting of Justices held in November last for the purpose of considering applications for licences, the question of the sale of injurious liquors was brought forward and a strong wish was expressed that some means should be taken to control or suppress what was styled the pernicious traffic in poisonous liquors which is believed to exist in the Colony. The traffic was pronounced to be injurious not only to our soldiers and sailors at large but also to many other individuals who partake of these liquors, intending to do so moderately and at last succumbing to their influence with loss of credit to themselves, a loss to their purses, and a loss of promotion in the service generally. The meeting was followed up by an informal meeting of gentlemen consisting not only of Justices of the Peace but of officers of the Navy and Army, when the question was again considered, and the result was that certain resolutions were drawn up and afterwards circulated for the consideration of the Justices of the Peace. I will now read those resolutions. There were present at the meeting—Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, c.m.g., Colonel Gordon, W. Y. Regt., the Honourable T. H. Whitehead, Lt.-Colonel Clarke, o.d., Mr. C. S. Sharp, Mr. N. J. Ede, Dr. Clark, and Mr. J. J. Francis, q.c., and it was resolved:—

- (1.)—That there was no evidence to show that the wines and spirits sold in the Colony were adulterated to any serious extent, that the existing law sufficiently provided for any such cases, but that there was good reason to believe great harm and injury was being done by the sale in licensed taverns of crude (imported) liquors of very inferior quality and by the supply of deleterious inferior Chinese spirits in brothels.
- (2.)—That in the interests of soldiers and sailors and of the community generally some steps ought to be taken to check the importation and sale of crude spirits of all kinds and to place some restrictions on the sale of Chinese spirits and liquors.
- (3.)—That the most effective means of checking the importation and sale of crude spirits would in our opinion be that the Government should establish a standard as to the maximum percentage of fusel oil (amylic alcohol) or other crude products of distillation to be allowed in any spirit, and that the possession by any licensed person of spirits not in accordance with the standard should be made a punishable offence.
- (4.)—That an invariable part of the punishment should be the endorsement of the conviction on the offender's licence and that a second conviction within three years should entail a forfeiture of the licence.

(5.)—That the Government should undertake by its official experts an examination into the qualities and kinds of Chinese wines and spirits, the methods of manufacture, modes of adulteration, &c., and on the report of its scientific advisers, should fix some minimum standard of quality to which all Chinese spirits should conform. Adherence to this standard to be enforced by penalties on the same lines as those for imported crude spirits, and

(6.)—That these resolutions be circulated among the Justices of the Peace, and, if approved of by a majority, be forwarded to the Government for their consideration.

With regard to those resolutions, gentlemen, I think I may say on behalf of those who were responsible for them that it was thought they should not be considered as so many axioms beyond the scope of controversy, or as the final decision on the question, but rather that they should put into form an expression of the general nebulous feeling entertained on the subject, and that they should form a basis on which to approach the Government. I circulated the resolutions for the information of the Justices in the following terms:—"The undersigned has been requested to circulate the accompanying memorandum amongst the Justices of the Peace and will be obliged if they will express their approval of the resolutions which it is proposed to forward for the consideration of the Government.—H. E. Wodehouse, Police Magistrate." The result was that a large proportion of the Justices signified their approval of the resolutions. There was a small minority against the resolutions. The next step was to forward the resolutions for the consideration of the Government, which was done in the following letter:—

"THE MAGISTRACY,  
HONGKONG, 14th December, 1897.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward for the consideration of the Government copy of resolutions relating to the sale of injurious liquors passed at an informal meeting held at "Derrington" on the 16th November, 1897, at which were present—[Here follow names of gentlemen present as given above.]

I have further to forward, in original, the endorsement of the general body of the Justices of the Peace to whom the foregoing resolutions were submitted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. E. WODEHOUSE,  
*Police Magistrate.*

To that letter a reply was received from the Government in the form of a minute by the Colonial Secretary, which was forwarded to you in the following letter:—

"THE MAGISTRACY, VICTORIA,  
HONGKONG, 15th January, 1898.

SIR,

With reference to the forthcoming meeting of the Justices of the Peace at the City Hall, it may be to your convenience to know that the Government requests that the Justices will appoint a Committee of their own body to consider the matter and make definite recommendations to the Government such as can be embodied in an Ordinance and are likely to secure the object aimed at.

The foregoing is the communication referred to in my letter convening the meeting.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. E. WODEHOUSE,  
*Police Magistrate."*

My own opinion with regard to that minute is that if it is left to the Justices to deal with the matter the result will not be so favourable as if the Government themselves took the matter in hand and formed a Committee or Commission with power to call witnesses and examine them. (Applause.) It is, however, for you yourselves, gentlemen, to decide that question. I think I need make only one more



remark, and that is in regard to myself personally. As you are aware, by Ordinance the Magistrate presides at meetings of the Justices of the Peace held to consider applications for transfers or for licences. He is also generally used as a medium through which to convene a meeting, but the meetings once convened and opened I am of opinion that the functions of the Magistrate cease, and that after that he becomes merged in the general body of Justices. Therefore, in now declaring the meeting opened, I will call upon you to elect your Chairman. (Applause.)

The Chairman then left his seat.

Mr. Ede proposed that the Hon. H. E. Wodehouse be appointed Chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Mehta seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The chair was again taken by the Hon. H. E. Wodehouse.

The Chairman—I have great pleasure in occupying the chair, and we will now proceed to discuss the answer of the Government which I have already read to you. I will call upon any gentleman present to make any remarks or move any resolution he may feel inclined to move.

In answer to Mr. Crawford, the Chairman said—So far as my recollection goes—I have not the Ordinance with me now—there is no provision in the Ordinance regarding the sale of deleterious liquors. There is a provision for the sale of adulterated liquors, and adulterated liquors are defined in a particular way which does not include the quality of liquors such as we are now considering.

Mr. Crawford—If there be no special provision for Hongkong we are under the ordinary English law.

The Chairman—That is not so. The English law is not in force here subsequent to 1843 unless it has been expressly put in force by Ordinance.

Mr. Hooper—Is there any law in England at the present time which deals with this question?

The Chairman—I am unable to say.

Dr. Hartigan—As nobody else seems inclined to take the matter up I suppose I must, although I did not intend to do so. With regard to the Government proposal that we should form a Committee, it seems to me that it would be better to ask the Government to form a Commission, or, as has been suggested, that we ourselves, if we form a Committee, should ask the Government to give it the powers of a Commission. I do not think we should be able to carry out the object we have in view unless we get very ample powers—powers to take evidence and compel people to give evidence. If we were simply what I might designate an irresponsible Committee we probably should not be able to get a certain amount of conclusive evidence which we should require, as the Government have asked us to give them certain definite details on which they could found an opinion. Everybody knows that the question of drink in Hongkong is one of the very highest importance. You cannot walk out in the streets at night without seeing the results of the present regulations—or non-regulations—and any medical man here can vouch for the evil results. Certainly I know that naval and military officers can say that the results on their men produced by this particular liquor is very bad indeed, as it is not a mere case of drunkenness, but it is a case of frenzy. It is not a case of drunkenness for a day, but for a week. I have never seen any honest liquor produce this result even when taken in larger quantities. In order to settle this question we should ask the Government to give the Committee the full powers of a Commission as regards the taking of evidence that they think is necessary. This present trouble is, as you all know, of very long standing and I am sorry to say it is increasing. My own idea was that having called the attention of the Government to the matter, the functions of the Justices were finished, but as the Government have not taken that view I see no reason why we should not meet them, and as to a certain extent they have endorsed our opinion that something ought to be done. We certainly ought to meet them half way and if necessary appoint a Commission at once. The one objection taken to the original resolutions was that it was impossible to find any means of nailing this matter; but it seems to me that if we can prove that this evil is doing an immense amount of injury to those who some day may have to defend us the Government ought to take steps to remedy that defect, no matter what interests are involved. (Applause.) I may say that a gentleman who knows all about these cases told me that you can get quite a respectable drop of good honest Irish or Scotch whiskey for the same price as the poisonous stuff is sold at. If that is so, we can deal with the matter by means of the licences. We can compel licence holders to sell only genuine stuff and not spurious as it is to a great extent at present. Then as regards Chinese liquor, that is more easily dealt with, because we could say it should be kept up to a certain standard, and that could easily be accomplished by putting a provision in the

Ordinance. The view we should take is that if the evil exists a remedy should be found. The Government is here to govern and if the Government cannot find a remedy we should take means to abolish an evil which is sapping the foundations of a great portion of the population. I beg to conclude by hoping that we shall come to some definite results to-day and not allow this question to be in abeyance as it has been to my certain knowledge for twenty years, and probably twenty years before that. (Applause.)

Mr. Ede—I see here an expert gentleman, Mr. McCallum. I should like to ask him whether it is possible to establish a standard that would not interfere with legitimate liquor and by which we should be able to ascertain if there were deleterious substances in the liquors sold.

Mr. McCallum—I think it is quite possible to fix a standard, both for foreign liquors and for Chinese liquors.

Dr. Hartigan—I beg to propose the following resolution:—"That this meeting appoint a Committee of three members to enquire into the question of the working of the liquor laws of this Colony, and that the Government add two members thereto and give such Committee the power of a Commission."

Mr. A. Findlay Smith seconded.

Mr. Coughtrie—Mr. Chairman, do you think five members will be sufficient on the Committee? It might be necessary to have sub-Committees.

The Chairman—That is entirely a matter for yourselves to decide.

Mr. Dalrymple—Mr. Chairman, I beg to move the following amendment—"That if it is considered advisable by the Justices present that a Committee or Commission should be appointed, that that Commission should be appointed by the Government entirely." Personally I think that this is a matter which the Government should deal with. They are possessed of the necessary machinery, and I think it is the duty of the Government to take steps to prevent the importation and sale of injurious liquors.

Mr. Thurburn seconded the amendment.

The Chairman—I think I may as well say that when putting this resolution and amendment before you it will be well to bear in mind the fact that we have no facts before us at present on which we could ask for a Commission, and that it is possible that the Justices who have taken the initiative in the matter will be called upon to say in what way the evil exists. We have been told that it exists, but at present there is nothing before the Government to prove that it does, and I think that before they take such an important step as appointing a Commission they would like to be furnished with certain facts showing the nature of the evil. Before coming to a conclusion on this amendment and resolution I should like you to consider that point. It seems to me, gentlemen, that there will be no difficulty in obtaining sufficient grounds for the Government to go upon if we invite officers of the Navy, and Army, and the Mercantile Marine, to give us information on the matter. That information will be quite sufficient for the Government if it thinks proper to appoint a Commission.

Mr. Coughtrie—In regard to what you have just observed, the matter appears to me in exactly the same light. I think that certain facts should be brought out by the Committee of the Justices and represented to the Government. Upon these facts the Government may appoint a Commission with the fullest powers. My idea is that if the Justices elect a Committee of seven and take evidence there will be something for the Government to go upon. At present there is nothing to lay before the Government in a tangible form. I have a list of names here and I therefore beg to propose another amendment:—"That Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Dr. Hartigan, Mr. N. J. Ede, Mr. C. S. Sharp, Mr. D. R. Crawford, and Mr. H. L. Dalrymple form a Commission of seven to obtain all the information they can on this matter and report to the general body of Justices."

Mr. Dalrymple—May I ask if the Government would itself give powers to any Committee in the collation of facts?

The Chairman—Of course I am unable to answer that.

Mr. Coughtrie—We are here at the request of the Government for the purpose of making a recommendation to the Government, and I am of opinion—

The Chairman—I think the Government would like general facts.

Mr. Coughtrie—How can we get them unless we have the power? (Applause.)

The Chairman—What I suggested was that the officers of the Navy and Army and the Mercantile Marine would be able to supply us with the necessary facts sufficient for the Government to take action upon.

Mr. Coughtrie—I am afraid the Committee would like wider information than that.



The Chairman—We will leave it to the Committee to deal with the matter as they choose.

Mr. Moses seconded Mr. Coughtrie's amendment.

Mr. Herbert Smith—I should like to say that it seems to me that with every amendment we are getting further and further away from the main issue. (Applause.) The Justices have plainly pointed out to the Government what they consider should be done and I am sorry to say that the Government, as usual, have shirked their responsibility and referred the matter back to the Justices of the Peace. It seems to me that though we are all agreed that the Government have the necessary machinery and should have every wish to put an Ordinance in force to try and ameliorate this trade in inferior drink, that, as the Justices have been distinctly asked, they should act at once, and I would suggest to the gentleman who proposed the first resolution that he might amend it by moving that the Justices now appoint five gentlemen, whose names shall be submitted to the Government, to enquire into and report upon the traffic in these liquors on condition that they are given all the powers of a Government Commission. (Applause.) I may say that two members of the Government might be put on the Committee, as, for instance, Mr. Wodehouse and Dr. Clark or Mr. McCallum.

Mr. Inghbald supported the suggestion.

Dr. Hartigan, the mover of the first resolution, said he consented to the alteration being made as suggested by Mr. Herbert Smith. The resolution would then read "that the Committee consist of five members and that the Government add two members thereto."

Mr. Herbert Smith—Leave that last part out. We will do it ourselves. The minute distinctly says the Government wish us to appoint the Committee. Why not do it?

Dr. Hartigan—I was informed that the objection to that would be that if we ask for the powers of a Commission we must have Government members.

Dr. Stedman—We can appoint two officials from amongst ourselves.

The Chairman then put Mr. Coughtrie's amendment to the meeting.

Four Justices voted for it and twenty-two against. The amendment was therefore lost.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Dalrymple was then put to the meeting and lost by 10 votes to 22.

The following original resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—"That this meeting appoint five members to enquire into the question of the working of the liquor laws of this Colony, and that the Government be requested to give such Committee the powers of a Commission."

Mr. Smith proposed and Mr. Ede seconded that the following Committee be appointed:—Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, Dr. Hartigan, Mr. H. McCallum, Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., and Rev. R. F. Cobbold.

Carried.

This was all the business and a vote of thanks to the Chairman having been passed the proceedings concluded.

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## Appendix 8.

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### SPECIAL MEETING OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

On Saturday afternoon, the 16th April, 1898, a special meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace was held in the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, "for the purpose of considering questions which have arisen in connection with the Commission to enquire into the sale of deleterious liquors" in the Colony. The meeting was convened by circular signed by Commander W. C. H. Hastings, Acting Police Magistrate. Some time ago the Justices of the Peace submitted a series of resolutions to the Government recommending that steps should be taken for the prevention of the sale of injurious liquors in the Colony. A reply was received from the Government, and a meeting of the Justices was held on Thursday, January 31st, to consider this reply. Subsequently a Commission was appointed to go into the subject, and before this Commission evidence was given by the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Hon. F. H. May.

At the meeting on Saturday the chair was occupied by Commander Hastings, and there were also present, Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Dr. Stedman, Dr. Lowson, Dr. Clark, Messrs. G. Murray Bain, J. J. Francis, A. J. May, H. P. Tooker, C. V. Ladds, R. C. Wilcox, C. Ford, E. W. Mitchell, G. Sharp, and C. W. Duggan.



The Chairmau—Gentlemen, by direction I have invited you to come here to ask you two questions—The Government appointed a Commission on the 14th February. Mr. Wodehouse, one of the members, has left the Colony, Dr. Hartigan has resigned, and Mr. McCallum was not able to serve when he came out of hospital. I am going to ask you two questions—Whether you wish the Commission to be dissolved or go on, or if you do wish the enquiry to go on, will you nominate members who are willing to serve, or will you leave the nomination of the members to the Government?

Mr. Francis said—Gentlemen, to some extent I am responsible for the present meeting and for placing you in your present position, and I have asked the Chairman for permission to explain it. After the Committee was appointed, Mr. Wodehouse was very active, and we had two or three preliminary meetings before the Commission was actually appointed at his house at which we exchanged our views on the subject, and endeavoured to ascertain, as far as we could, what lines the examination of witnesses and the investigation generally should take. As soon as the Commission was issued we met again and prepared a lengthy series of questions to be addressed to the different interests in the Colony—the wine merchants, importers of wines and spirits, the licensed dealers and the naval and military medical authorities. The answers to some of these have been received and the result of our preliminary enquiries and investigation was this, that so far as we could see there was nothing very serious the matter, there was nothing really substantial to enquire into. From Mr. McCallum and Mr. Browne we ascertained that so far as their knowledge and experience went there was nothing in the shape of adulteration practised in the Colony. They had never had any proof of it, and so far as their experience went they believed adulteration was not prevalent. The very most that was done was that the liquor was weakened, and if there was anything wrong it was in connection with the liquor imported; perhaps a good deal of the liquor was too crude and not of the very best quality. The Captain Superintendent of Police was the only witness examined by the Commission at the sittings it held. Mr. May had nothing to complain of either as to the conduct of the keepers of public-houses generally, or the quality or quantities of the liquors sold, and in fact said there was no reason to complain of drunkenness in the Colony. They had received answers from the naval and military medical officers and they had no serious complaint against the quality of the liquors supplied to the men. They had nothing to suggest, and, broadly, we came to the conclusion that there was little or nothing substantial to enquire into. One point with reference to which amendment was possible could only be tackled by interfering with the trade of the port, and imposing restriction on the import of liquors of different descriptions, and imposing tests and calling for examinations and reports from the importers of liquors, which would seriously interfere with the free trade of the port, and which would be most strenuously resisted. Therefore, when Mr. Wodehouse had to go away—the meetings of the Commission were delayed in consequence of his illness,—when Dr. Hartigan was leaving the Colony for twelve months, when Mr. McCallum was taken ill and had to leave, so that it was absolutely necessary to re-constitute the Commission, I mentioned the matter to Mr. Cobbold, who was practically the only other member of the Commission besides myself, and we agreed that there was very little to enquire about, and very little use to continue the Commission, and, therefore, I informally addressed the Government on the matter. The result of that communication was that Mr. Wodehouse was asked to hold a meeting of the then members of the Committee to ascertain their views. I attended one meeting, and we were unable to get a quorum. Mr. Wodehouse called another meeting on the morning before he went away, but it was impossible to get a quorum, and this meeting was called. I, therefore, beg to move that the Commission be allowed to lapse.

The Rev. R. F. Cobbold—Gentlemen, it may be a matter of surprise to some of you, as it was to myself, when I received notice of this meeting, to learn that until five minutes ago I had no idea whatever as to what the business was. Mr. Francis will pardon me if I express my entire disapproval of what he has said. It is true that some time before Mr. Wodehouse left I had a conversation with him, but I think he must have absolutely misunderstood what I said. Mr. Francis has just said entirely on his own authority that the result of the enquiry as far as it has gone is that there is nothing very serious the matter. That, gentlemen, is a point on which I absolutely disagree with him. I have no intention whatever of shirking the duty which, gentlemen, at your instigation and request, has been placed upon us by the Government. We cannot possibly pre-judge this question. Whatever our opinion may be at present as to the possible result at which we may arrive, I do not think we have any right whatever at the present moment to say that this Commission ought to cease to exist. (Applause.) It has been suggested that not long ago a Commission sat at home to enquire into very much the same kind of matters we have in hand, and that the result of their enquiry was practically nothing could be done. I believe it is partly upon that ground that it has been suggested that this Commission should cease, but, gentlemen, our conditions here are not the same as those at home. I do not say we shall

not arrive at the result which Mr. Francis has so clearly sketched out to us, but this is not the question before us. The Commission has been appointed with definite powers, definite scope, and it is our duty to continue it.

Mr. Francis—I would ask leave to say one word in explanation. If I conveyed the idea that there was any formal expression of opinion, I failed to express myself clearly, but communicating personally with Mr. Cobbold he distinctly expressed at the time his agreement with me. I have carefully perused Mr. May's evidence, as submitted to the Committee, and I am perfectly satisfied, and anybody who reads it over will be fully satisfied, that the Captain Superintendent of Police, who has immediate control of the licensed houses, coffee shops, and other public houses here, sees nothing that requires amendment, and is satisfied with the method of conducting the public houses. Mr. Browne, the Secretary, stated emphatically to myself and Captain Hastings, when talking the matter over the other day, that in the reports of the military and naval medical officers, in answer to questions submitted to them, that they had nothing whatever to complain of. All they said was that the men got too great a quantity of liquor, but as to the quality they had nothing to say.

The Rev. R. F. Cobbold—I am sure Mr. Francis will agree with me in this point that hearsay evidence is of no practical value. I have not seen the answers to questions formulated by the Commission, neither has Mr. Francis, and we are not in a position to say that there is no use for the Commission.

Dr. Stedman—I beg to second Mr. Francis' motion. I was appointed to the Commission in place of Dr. Hartigan, and I have had a lot of conversations with Mr. Browne on the subject, and he tells me emphatically and distinctly that he cannot by analysis detect any deleterious principles in the cheap whiskies and gins that are sold in this Colony; that the cheap whiskies and gins sold in this Colony are cheap because they are not natural spirits, but manufactured spirits, and, so far as he can tell, were manufactured with more or less pure proof spirit. Certain flavours are added to them, certain small proportions of whisky or gin, as the case may be, to give them a flavour, so that these manufactured spirits contain less fusel oil and far less furfuraldehyde than other expensive liquors. Mr. Browne has told me that in all these cheap whiskies he cannot find as much fusel oil, furfuraldehyde, and one or two other things, which are supposed to be injurious in newly-distilled whisky, as was found in much more expensive whisky, and further, that these cheap whiskies have been brought to him from these low grog shops in the town, and after analysing them and failing to find anything deleterious in them he has drunk these common cheap whiskies at his own table, and not only received no injury from them, but found them very much like the ordinary whisky, except that they had not the same amount of flavour. It seems to me it is entirely a matter of analysis; we are left entirely in the analyst's hands, and if the Commission were to investigate the spirits sold in this Colony and send them for analysis, and the analyst tells you beforehand that he cannot find anything deleterious in the liquor the whole thing must end in smoke.

Dr. Clark—I would just like to say that the statement we have heard from Dr. Stedman is a most important one, one which practically settles the question. We are receiving the statement of the Government Analyst at second hand, and I would like to suggest, Sir, prior to the dissolution of this Commission—Would it not be well if the Commission took the evidence of Mr. Browne on that point, and *if necessary* call another meeting of the Justices to hear at first hand the evidence of the Government Analyst?

Mr. Francis—In the present state there is no Commission. The question is whether the Government should re-constitute it. There are only two members of it—myself and Mr. Cobbold.

Dr. Clark—And these two members constitute the Commission.

Mr. Francis—No, a quorum consists of the Chairman and two other members.

Dr. Clark—I will move,—“That the Government be recommended to appoint the Acting Police Magistrate Chairman of this Commission, and that this meeting of the Justices begs to suggest to the Commission that they take the evidence of the Government Analyst upon the question as to whether it is possible by analysis to prove the deleteriousness or otherwise of cheap liquors sold in this Colony, and report the result of that evidence to a future meeting of the Justices.” Then, Sir, we should be in a position to consider the question whether it is worth while to waste valuable time in taking further evidence. Until we get that, we have no evidence before us to justify the dissolution of the Commission.

Dr. Lowson seconded.

Mr. Francis withdrew his proposals in favour of Dr. Clark's resolution.

Dr. Clark's resolution was carried unanimously.



## Appendix 9.

No. 784.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
HONGKONG, 28th March, 1898.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 18 of the 25th instant, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint you to be Chairman of the Commission recently appointed to enquire into and report on the sale of deleterious liquors in the Colony, in the place of Mr. WODEHOUSE, C.M.G.

Your appointment will be duly notified in the next issue of the *Government Gazette*.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. SERCOMBE SMITH,  
*Acting Colonial Secretary.*

Commander W. C. H. HASTINGS, R.N.,  
*Acting Police Magistrate.*

## Appendix 10.

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 356.

With reference to Government Notification No. 71 of 14th February, 1898, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in Executive Council has been pleased to appoint FREDERIC OSMUND STEDMAN, M.D., to be a Member of the Commission appointed thereunder.

By Command,

T. SERCOMBE SMITH,  
*Acting Colonial Secretary.*

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 6th August, 1898.

## Appendix 11.

### PRICES OF WINES AND SPIRITS (the cheap variety).

Free on Board Hamburg.

#### IN CASES.

		per case 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ btls.		per case 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ btls.		per case 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ flasks.		per case 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ flasks.	
		plain.	wired.	plain.	wired.	plain.	wired.	plain.	wired.
Brandy .....	50 under proof.....	3/6.	4/-.	5/-.	5/10.	5/-.	5/10.	7/6.	8/8.
Old Tom Gin .....	36 " " .....	3/9.	4/3.	5/3.	6/1.	5/3.	6/1.	7/9.	8/11.
Rum .....	25 " " .....	4/-.	4/6.	5/6.	6/4.	5/6.	6/4.	8/-.	9/2.
Whisky .....									
Brandy .....	20 " " .....	per case 12 btls. 1 liter each		4/3.					
Geneva .....	25 " " .....	" " 12 " 2 imp. galls.		3/3.					
" .....	25 " " .....	" " 15 " 4 " "		6/3.					
" .....	25 " " .....	" " 15 " 5 " "		7/3.					
Cherry Cordial .....		" " 12 " quarts		4/-.		24 btls. pints 5/-.			
Cherry Brandy .....		" " 12 " "		5/3.		24 " " 6/3.			
Port Wine, Hambro'...		" " 12 " "		4/6.		24 " " 5/6.			
" " " " .....		" " 12 " "		3/8.		24 " " 4/8.			
Sherry, Hambro' .....		" " 12 " "		4/6.		24 " " 5/6.			
Vermouth, French ....		" " 12 " 1 liter each		3/10.		24 " $\frac{1}{2}$ liter each 4/4.			
Vermouth, Italian ....		" " 12 " 1 " "		6/-.		24 " $\frac{1}{2}$ " " 7/-.			



PRICES OF WINES AND SPIRITS,—Continued.

IN BULK.

Brandy 1 to 2 over proof...	.....	in hogsheads 1/4., in qr. casks 1/4½.	per imp. gall.
" " " " " "	.....	" " 1/7. " " " 1/7½.	" " "
" " " " " "	.....	" " 1/10. " " " 1/10½.	" " "
		Original French hogsheads 1½ d., qr. casks 2 d.	" " " extra.
Geneva proof ...	Genuine Schiedam ...	in puncheons 1/5½., in hogsheads 1/6½.	" " "
" " " " " "	Hambro' .....	" " 1/5 " " " 1/6.	" " "
Old Tom Gin " "	.....	" hogsheads 1/4. " qr. casks 1/4½.	" " "
" " " " " "	.....	" " 1/7 " " " 1/7½.	" " "
" " " " " "	.....	" " 1/10 " " " 1/10½.	" " "
Rum 35 to 40 over proof...	imitated Jamaica.....	" puncheons 1/6. " hogsheads 1/6½.	" " "
" 10 " " " "	" " " " " "	" " 1/3 " " " 1/3½.	" " "
Port Wine, Hambro'...	double strength .....	per Pipe of 115 imp. galls. £ 8.15/-.	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div> Half Pipes or Butt 10/-  per Pipe or Butt extra.  Quarter Pipes or Butts 20/-  per Pipe or Butt extra. </div> </div>
" " " " " "	38 degrees Sykes.....	" " " 115 " " " 5.15/-.	
" " " " " "	38 " " " " " "	" " " 115 " " " 4. 5/-.	
Sherry, Hambro' .....	38 " " " " " "	" Butt " 108 " " " 5.15/-.	

PRICES OF SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Free on board Glasgow.

The lowest price quoted by a Scotch firm of distillers for a well-known blend of 8 over-proof strength is 2/6 a gallon. The highest price quoted by the same firm for a high-class single whisky of 1 over-proof strength is 8/- a gallon.

COST OF MAKING ARTIFICIAL SPIRITS.

*Brandy.*—Brandy Essence 13/- lb.

Fifty ounces of this Essence added to 100 gallons of Proof Spirit (or Spirit of the desired strength) in which 4 lbs. of the best white sugar has been dissolved will produce 100 gallons of superior Brandy adding sufficient colouring matter (burnt sugar) to produce either Pale or Brown Brandy.

*Rum.*—Rum Essence 10/6 lb.

One pint of this Essence added to 100 gallons of Proof Spirit (or Spirit of the desired strength) forms unsweetened Rum of a superior quality.

*Whisky.*—Whisky Essence (Scotch or Irish) 22/- lb.

One pint of this Essence added to 100 gallons of Proof Spirit (or Spirit of the desired strength) forms unsweetened Whisky of a superior quality.

The cost of white spirit of wine, of 60 over-proof strength, is about 60 cents a gallon free on board Hamburg.

[The remarks as to the superior quality of the artificial liquors produced by the essences are quoted from the price list of the vendors. These artificial liquors lack flavour, body, and aroma, as compared with genuine spirits.—Secretary.]

COST OF SAMSHU.

Leu Pun Chau, .....	5 cents a catty.
Sheung Ching Chau,.....	7 " " "
Sam Ching Chau, .....	10 " " "
Fa Chau, .....	7 " " "

Appendix 12.

SAMSHU.

By FRANK BROWNE, Ph. Ch., F.C.S., Acting Government Analyst, Hongkong.

Samshu is a name which is derived from the Chinese word *Sam Shiu* or thrice burnt. The term Samshu refers to that variety of Chinese liquor known as Sam Ching Chan or thrice-distilled liquor, but as now used it covers the three spirits known as Leu Pun Chau, Sheung Ching Chau, and Sam Ching Chau, all of which are obtained from rice. Moreover, the name Samshu is frequently loosely applied so as to include any spirit of Chinese production, such as beverages in which either Leu Pun Chau, Sheung

Ching Chau, or Sam Ching Chau forms a part, and also to the liquor known as Fa Chau,—a spirit obtained from molasses, and to the beverages prepared from Fa Chau; but in this report Samshu should be understood to mean only Leu Pun Chau, Sheung Ching Chau, and Sam Ching Chau.

There are three well-known varieties of samshu:—

1. Leu Pun Chau (half materials liquor) or Mei Chau (rice liquor).
2. Shenng Ching Chau or twice distilled liquor.
3. Sam Ching Chau or thrice distilled liquor.

These three kinds are not made by all distilleries; in several of the nine samshu distilleries in Hongkong only Leu Pun Chau is made.

#### LEU PUN CHAU.

To make Leu Pun Chau the chief beverage 180 catties\* of rice are mixed with 180 catties of water and the mixture is placed in an iron pan heated direct by means of a wood fire and boiled for half an hour. The softened rice is spread out on a large wooden tray placed at an angle so that the rice water drains away. The cooled rice is now put into twenty pots together with the rice water. To each pot is added one and a half catties of a substance known as Chau Pang together with 10 catties of water. *Chau Pang* is a substance composed of rice, bean flour, red earth, and leaves which are stated to be cassia leaves. It is imported from Canton, but it is manufactured in Honam. Chau Pang is usually in dry flat cakes about 8 inches square by 1 inch thick. An analysis showed that 100 parts contain:—

Moisture,.....	7.24
Ash, .....	44.01

Chau Pang is the fermenting material. It has no particular odour. The mixture of rice, Chau Pang, and water is allowed to stand for a period varying from 23 to 28 days, after which the contents of three pots are transferred to a still heated direct by means of wood. The still is composed of three parts.

1. A circular iron pan furnished with an iron cover in the centre of which is a large orifice. On the top of this perforated cover is

2. The Adapter which is merely a coil of cane plaited very thickly and closely so as to be impervious to moisture. Sometimes two or more Adapters are used. On the top of the Adapter is

3. The Condenser, which is a cylindrical metal apparatus greatly resembling an alembic with a reservoir above the upper surface of the alembic to contain water for cooling purposes. A piece of metal piping carries off the spirit which has been condensed and run down into the upturned inner rim of the alembic, while a much larger piece of piping serves to let out the water from the reservoir which serves as a condenser (see figure).

The contents of the three pots having been put into the pan, a rope basket containing thick, crude, earth nut oil is situated on the Adapter by means of a piece of wood so as to swing in the orifice of the pan. This arrangement is to prevent bumping and spurling. The Condenser is then put in position, and the reservoir having been filled with water, the distillation commences. The weight of water in the Condenser keeps it firmly pressed on to the Adapter. Thirty catties of samshu are collected in about one and a half hours. The water in the Condenser is changed three times during this period, the hot water being run off completely from the bottom by the large pipe in a few seconds. The distillation being finished, the pan is almost emptied of its contents by means of a large ladle, three more pots of liquid are emptied into it, and another distillation proceeds. Thus it will be seen that to make 200 catties of Leu Pun Chau it is necessary to take—

Rice, .....	180 catties.
Chau Pang, .....	30 catties.

To distil this quantity 200 catties of firewood are allowed.

#### SHEUNG CHING CHAU.

This liquid is a little stronger than Leu Pun Chau. It is made by placing in the still 3 pots of the usual fermented liquid and 10 catties of Leu Pun Chau and distilling 30 catties.

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\* One catty =  $1\frac{1}{3}$  pounds (Avoir.)

## SAM CHING CHAU.

This liquid is the strongest samshu. It is made by placing in the still 3 pots of the usual fermented liquid and 30 catties of Leu Pun Chau, and distilling 30 catties.

## COMPOSITION OF SAMSHU.

The following table shows the nature of samshu. The ethers and higher alcohols were determined by the method as used by Bell in his investigations for the Select Committee on British and Foreign Spirits, 1891, as described in Appendix No. 4 of their report.

Description.	Strength of sample.	Total solids dried at 100° C. in 100 fluid parts.	In 100 fluid parts of <i>proof</i> strength.		
			Free acid as acetic.	Compound ethers as acetic ether.	Higher Alcohols.
Leu Pun Chau, 1, .....	58.7 u.p.	.015	.279	.230	.032
Do., 2, .....	50.9 u.p.	.006	.127	.305	.034
Sheung Ching Chau, 1, ...	53.5 u.p.	.035	.217	.231	.062
Do., 2, ...	42.4 u.p.	.008	.123	.321	.035
Sam Ching Chau, 1, .....	15.0 u.p.	.012	.078	.242	.034
Do., 2, .....	22.6 u.p.	.018	.073	.205	.068

All the samples contain a faint trace of furfuraldehyde.

The amount of compound ethers is noteworthy, but it is not a surprising amount considering the nature of the materials used for the production of Samshu.

The strength of Leu Pun Chau somewhat varies as will be seen from the following analyses :—

<i>Sample.</i>	<i>Strength.</i>
Leu Pun Chau 1.....	58.7 u.p.
2.....	50.9 u.p.
3.....	52.2 u.p.
4.....	53.7 u.p.
5.....	59.9 u.p.
6.....	62.6 u.p.

Leu Pun Chau is the staple beverage and is preferred to the others which are not liked for habitual use on account of their greater strength in alcohol. Samshu is never diluted; when Sheung Ching Chau or Sam Ching Chau is drunk very small sips only are taken. Drunkenness is very uncommon amongst the Chinese. Many do not drink Samshu except on festival days. It is a common thing on such occasions for some Chinese to drink a catty or even more of Leu Pun Chau without becoming intoxicated.

Samshu is a colourless liquid of characteristic odour. It may be defined as a spirit consisting of plain spirit or ethylic alcohol mixed with the bye-products derived from rice and Chau Pang. Leu Pun Chau and Sheung Ching Chau are usually slightly opalescent. The opalescence disappears when alcohol is added. It is usually stored in jars and it is said not to improve by keeping.

By mixing samshu with certain substances a number of well-known Chinese beverages are prepared. The names and composition of these liquors are as follows :—

Ching Mui Chau is composed of Leu Pun Chau, sour plums, and sugar.

Man Kan Chau from *Triticum repens*, Leu Pun Chau, and sugar.

Chang Chau from oranges, Leu Pun Chau, and sugar.

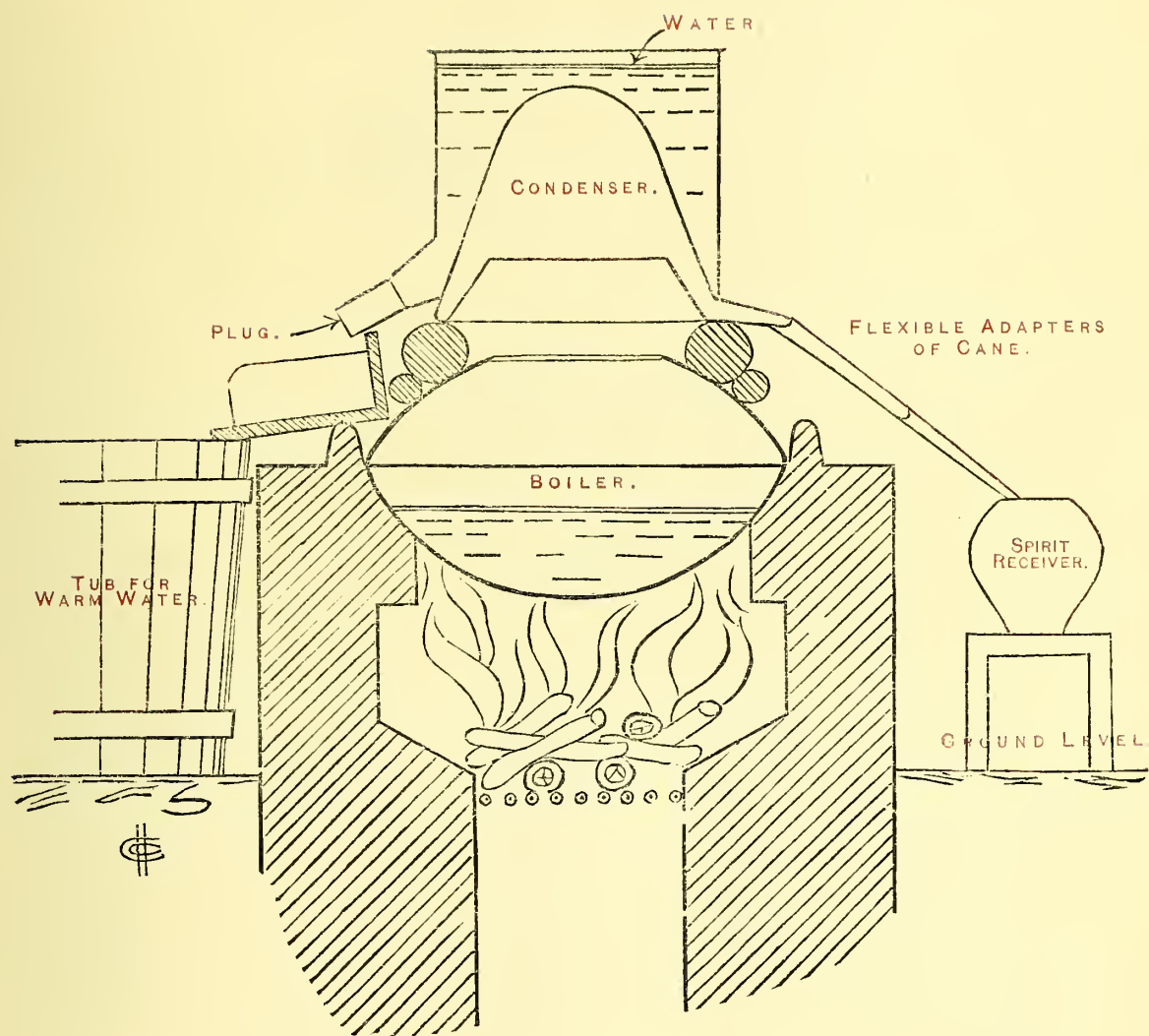
Mui Kwai Chau from roses, Leu Pun Chau, and sugar.

Ka Pi Chau from Ka Pi (a bark used for rheumatism), Leu Pun Chau, and sugar.

Ning Mun Chau from limes, Leu Pun Chau, and sugar.

Muk Kwa Chau from paw paws, Leu Pun Chau, and sugar.





*Section of Still.*

*Scale  $\frac{1}{16}$ .*

*Drawn by C. H. GALE.*



## OTHER LIQUORS.

Several distilleries are making a liquor known as Fa Chau. Of this 100 catties are prepared from :—

Molasses, .....165 catties.

Tso Sui, (contents of pots for making Leu Pun Chau), 165 ..

Of coal 90 catties are allowed.

Two samples of Fa Chau were 41.5 u.p. and 38.9 u.p., respectively. Fa Chau is used for making several of the wines in which Leu Pun Chau is ordinarily used. Shüt Li Chau is made from Fa Chau and Tientsin pears.

No Mei Chau is a liquid of varied composition. Fa Chau is used for it together with No Mei or full-grown rice, or No Mei Chau is frequently sweetened Leu Pun Chau in the preparation of which No Mei or full-grown rice has been used. Shan Kut Chau is a wine prepared from Shan Kut—a very small hard bitter orange—and Fa Chau.

## OTHER INDUSTRIES CARRIED ON BY SAMSHU MAKERS.

All distillers make sauce by converting Leu Pun Chau or Fa Chau into vinegar and adding the appropriate ingredients.

One distiller makes vinegar for the purpose of making white-lead as well as for sauce-making.

## COST OF MATERIALS IN HONGKONG.

Rice, .....\$ 3.00 for 100 catties.

Chau Pang, .....\$ 4.50 „ „

Firewood, .....\$ 0.70 „ „

Coal, .....\$10.00 „ a ton.

Labour. A coolie gets 42 cents for every 100 catties of samshu made.

## PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

(See Table annexed).

## COST TO CONSUMERS.

Samshu is a cheap beverage.

Leu Pun Chau .....costs five cents a catty.

Sheung Ching Chau ..... „ seven „ „

Sam Ching Chau ..... „ ten „ „

Fa Chau ..... „ seven „ „

Ching Mui Chau ..... „ eight „ „

Mau Kan Chau..... „ eight „ „

Chang Chau ..... „ eight „ „

Mui Kwai Chau ..... „ forty „ „

Ka Pi Chau ..... „ thirty „ „

Ning Mun Chau ..... „ eight „ „

Muk Kwa Chau ..... „ eight „ „

Shüt Li Chau ..... „ eight „ „

No Mei Chau..... „ seven „ „

Shan Kut Chau..... „ eight „ „

A visit was paid to each distillery in order to observe the processes used and the quality of the materials. The processes are practically the same in all. The rice in all factories is the cheapest kind, known as Choo Mei; in no case was it unsound. The Chau Pang was of good quality. The factories were kept in a clean condition.



<p>1,979,831 c. CONSISTING OF :—</p>		<p>Total of Chinese Liquor distilled and imported.</p>	
Leu Pun Chau.	Sam Ching Chau.	Fa Chau.	
895,930 c.	63,568 c.	12,986 c.	1,007,347 c.
20,300 c. of Leu Pun Chau.			
2,011,885 c. CONSISTING OF :—		Amount of Chinese Liquor sold locally.	
Leu Pun Chau.	Sam Ching Chau.	Fa Chau.	Other Liquor prepared by means of Leu Pun Chau or Fa Chau.
634,279 c.	47,894 c.	11,800 c.	860,244 c.
323,057 c. CONSISTING OF :—			
Leu Pun Chau.	Sam Ching Chau.	Fa Chau.	Other Liquor prepared by means of Leu Pun Chau or Fa Chau.
201,760 c.	10,096 c.	1,000 c.	150 c.
...	8,454 c.	180 c.	26,128 c.
...	100 c.	820 c.	350 c.
201,760 c.	8,146 c.	...	215,126 c.
...	...	...	764 c.
...	1,800 c.	...	40,630 c.
...	...	...	1,832 c.
...	...	...	35,100 c.
...	960 c.	...	960 c.
...	660 c.	...	2,147 c.
201,260 c.		Amount of Fa Chau used by distillers for making Vinegar, .....	
2,011,885 c.		1,688,828 c.	
323,057 c.		2,011,885 c.	

# Appendix 13.

No. 18 OF 1896.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, to make better provision for the Sale of Food and Drugs in a pure state.

141.



WILLIAM ROBINSON,  
Governor.

[19th August, 1896.]

BE it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as *The Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896.*

Short title.

2. The term *food*, when used in this Ordinance, shall include every food or article used for food or drink by man, other than drugs or water.

Interpretation of words.  
(38 & 39 Vic. c. 53, s. 2.)

The term *drug*, when used in this Ordinance, shall include medicine for internal or external use.

3. Any person who shall mix, colour, stain, or powder, or order or permit any other person to mix, colour, stain, or powder, any article of food with any ingredient or material so as to render the article injurious to health, with intent that the same may be sold in that state, and any person who shall sell any such article so mixed, coloured, stained, or powdered, shall be liable in every case, upon summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding the sum of five hundred dollars and in default of payment of the said fine to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months with or without hard labour.

Prohibition against the mixture of food with injurious ingredients and against selling when so mixed.  
(*Ibid.*, s. 3.)

4. Any person who shall mix, colour, stain, or powder, or order or permit any other person to mix, colour, stain, or powder, any drug with any ingredient or material so as to affect injuriously the quality or potency of such drug, with intent that the same may be sold in that state, and any person who shall sell any such drug so mixed, coloured, stained, or powdered, shall be liable in every case to the same punishment as prescribed in the preceding section of this Ordinance.

Prohibition against the mixing of injurious ingredients with drugs and against selling the mixture.  
(*Ibid.*, s. 4.)

5. Provided that no person shall be liable to be convicted under either of the two last foregoing sections of this Ordinance in respect of the sale of any article of food, or of any drug, if he shows to the satisfaction of the Magistrate before whom he is charged that he did not know of the article of food or drug sold by him being so mixed, coloured, stained, or powdered as in either of those sections mentioned, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained that knowledge.

Exemption in case of proof of absence of knowledge.  
(*Ibid.*, s. 5.)

6. Any person who shall sell to the prejudice of the purchaser any article of food or any drug which is not of the nature, substance, or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser, shall be liable in every case, upon summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and in default of payment of the said fine to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months with or without hard labour; provided that an offence shall not be deemed to be committed under this section in the following cases; that is to say:—

Prohibition against the sale of articles of food and drugs not of the proper nature, substance, or quality.  
(*Ibid.*, s. 6.)

- (1) Where any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the food or drug because the same is required for the production or preparation thereof as an article of commerce, in a state fit for carriage or consumption, and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight, or measure of the food or drug, or conceal the inferior quality thereof;
- (2) Where the drug or food is a proprietary medicine, or is the subject of a patent in force, and is supplied in the state required by the specification of the patent;
- (3) Where the food or drug is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation..



In sale of adulterated articles no defence to allege purchase for analysis. (42 & 43 Vic. c. 39, s. 2.)

7. In any prosecution under the provisions of this Ordinance for selling to the prejudice of the purchaser any article of food or any drug which is not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded by such purchaser, it shall be no defence to any such prosecution to allege that the purchaser, having bought only for analysis, was not prejudiced by such sale. Neither shall it be a good defence to prove that the article of food or drug in question, though defective in nature or in substance or in quality, was not defective in all these respects.

Penalty on sale of compounded food or drug. (24 & 39 Vic. c. 63, s. 7.)

8. Any person, who shall sell any compound article of food or compounded drug which is not composed of ingredients in accordance with the demand of the purchaser, shall be liable in every case, upon summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and in default of payment of the said fine to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months with or without hard labour.

Protection from offence by giving of label. (*Ibid.*, s. 8.)

9. Provided that no person shall be guilty of any such offence as aforesaid in respect of the sale of an article of food or a drug mixed with any matter or ingredient not injurious to health, and not intended to fraudulently increase its bulk, weight, or measure, or conceal its inferior quality, if at the time of delivering such article or drug he shall supply to the person receiving the same a notice, by a label distinctly and legibly written or printed on or with the article or drug, to the effect that the same is mixed.

Prohibition against the abstraction of any part of an article of food before sale, and selling without notice. (*Ibid.*, s. 9.)

10. Any person who shall, with the intent that the same may be sold in its altered state without notice, abstract from an article of food any part of it so as to affect injuriously its quality, substance, or nature, and any person who shall sell any article so altered without making disclosure of the alteration, shall be liable in every case, upon summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and in default of payment of the said fine to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months with or without hard labour. Any person selling "skimmed milk" to a purchaser demanding "milk" shall be liable to the same punishment.

Power to purchaser or seller of food or drug to have it analysed. (*Ibid.*, s. 12.)

11. Any purchaser or seller of an article of food or of a drug shall be entitled, upon payment of the sum of five dollars to the Government analyst or to any analyst appointed by the Governor for the purposes of this Ordinance, to have such article analyzed by such analyst, and to receive from him a certificate of the result of his analysis.

Officer named to obtain a sample of food or drug to submit to analyst. (*Ibid.*, s. 13.)

12. Any inspector of nuisances, or inspector of weights and measures, or inspector of markets, or any police constable acting under the written instructions of the Secretary to the Sanitary Board or of the Captain Superintendent of Police or of the Medical Officer of Health may, at the cost of the Government, procure any sample of food or drugs, and, if he suspect the same to have been sold to him contrary to any provision of this Ordinance, shall submit the same to be analysed by the Government analyst or by some analyst appointed by the Governor for the purposes of this Ordinance, and such analyst shall, upon receiving payment as is provided in the last section, with all convenient speed analyse the same, and shall give a certificate to such officer, wherein he shall specify the result of the analysis.

Provision for dealing with the sample when purchased. (*Ibid.*, s. 14.)

13. Any person purchasing any article with the intention of submitting the same for analysis shall, after the purchase shall have been completed, forthwith notify to the seller or his agent selling the article his intention to have the same analysed by the Government analyst or by some other analyst appointed by the Governor for the purposes of this Ordinance, and shall offer to divide the article into three parts to be then and there separated, and each part to be marked and sealed or fastened up in such manner as its nature will permit, and shall, if required to do so, proceed accordingly, and shall deliver one of such parts to the seller or his agent.

He shall retain one of the said parts for future comparison and shall himself submit the third part, if he deems it right to have the article analysed, to the analyst.

Provision when sample is not divided. (*Ibid.*, s. 15.)

14. If the seller or his agent do not accept the offer of the purchaser to divide the article purchased in his presence, the analyst receiving the article for analysis shall divide the same into two parts, and shall seal or fasten up one of those parts and shall cause it to be delivered, either upon receipt of the sample or when he supplies the certificate to the purchaser, and the purchaser shall retain the same for production in case proceedings shall afterwards be taken in the matter.

Person refusing to sell any article to any officer liable to penalty. (*Ibid.*, s. 17.) (42 & 43 Vic. c. 39, s. 3.)

15. If any such inspector or constable as described in section 12 hereof, acting under such written instructions as therein mentioned, shall apply to purchase any article of food or any drug exposed to sale, or on sale by retail in any premises, shop or stores, or in any street or place, and shall tender the price for the quantity which he shall purchase for the



purpose of analysis, not being more than shall be reasonably requisite, and the person exposing the same for sale shall refuse to sell the same to such inspector or constable, such person shall be liable, upon summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and in default of payment of the said fine to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months with or without hard labour.

16. The certificate of the analysis shall be in the form set forth in the schedule to this Ordinance or to the like effect.

Form of the certificate.  
(*Ibid.*, s. 18.)

17. The Government analyst and every analyst appointed by the Governor for the purposes of this Ordinance shall report quarterly to the Colonial Secretary and to the Secretary to the Sanitary Board the number of articles analysed by him under this Ordinance, and shall specify the result of every analysis, and such report shall be published by the Colonial Secretary in the *Government Gazette*.

Quarterly report of analyst.  
(*Ibid.*, s. 19.)

18. When the analyst having analysed any article shall have given his certificate of the result, from which it may appear that an offence against some one of the provisions of this Ordinance has been committed, the person causing the analysis to be made or if such person neglects to do so the Secretary to the Sanitary Board may take summary proceedings before a Magistrate in respect of such offence.

Proceedings against offenders.  
(*Ibid.*, s. 20.)

19. At the hearing of the charge in such proceeding the production of the certificate of the analyst shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated, unless the defendant shall require that the analyst shall be called as a witness, and the parts of the articles retained by the person who purchased the article shall be produced, and the defendant may, if he think fit, tender himself and his wife to be examined on his behalf, and he or she shall, if he so desire, be examined accordingly.

Certificate of analyst to be *prima facie* evidence for the prosecution, but analyst to be called if required.  
(*Ibid.*, s. 21.)

20. The Magistrate before whom any complaint may be made under this Ordinance, or the Court before whom any case may be reheard, may, upon the request of either party, in his or its discretion cause any article of food or drug to be sent for analysis either to the Government analyst or to some analyst appointed by the Governor for the purposes of this Ordinance, and such analyst shall thereupon give a certificate to such Magistrate or Court of the result of such analysis; and the expense of such analysis shall be paid by the complainant or the defendant as the Magistrate or Court may by order direct.

Power to Court or Magistrate to have article of food or drug analysed.  
(*Ibid.*, s. 22.)

21. In any prosecution under this Ordinance, when the fact of an article having been sold in a mixed state has been proved, if the defendant shall desire to rely upon any exception or provision contained in this Ordinance, it shall be incumbent upon him to prove the same.

In any prosecution defendant to prove that he is protected by exception or provision.  
(*Ibid.*, s. 23.)

22. If the defendant in any prosecution under this Ordinance prove to the satisfaction of the Magistrate or Court that he had purchased the article in question as the same in nature, substance, and quality as that demanded of him by the prosecutor, and with a written warranty to that effect, that he had no reason to believe at the time when he sold it that the article was otherwise, and that he sold it in the same state as when he purchased it, he shall be discharged from the prosecution.

Defendant to be discharged if he prove that he bought the article in the same state as sold and with a warranty.  
(*Ibid.*, s. 25.)

23. Any person who shall forge, or shall utter knowing it to be forged for the purposes of this Ordinance, any certificate or any writing purporting to contain a warranty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and shall be punishable on conviction before the Supreme Court by imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years with or without hard labour.

Punishment for forging certificate or warranty.  
(*Ibid.*, s. 27.)

Every person who shall wilfully apply to an article of food, or a drug, in any proceedings under this Ordinance, a certificate of warranty given in relation to any other article or drug, shall be guilty of an offence under this Ordinance, and be liable, upon summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and in default of payment thereof to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months with or without hard labour.

For wilful misapplication of warranty.  
(*Ibid.*, s. 28.)

Every person who shall give a false warranty in writing to any purchaser in respect of an article of food or a drug sold by him as principal or agent, shall be guilty of an offence under this Ordinance, and be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and in default of payment thereof to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months with or without hard labour.

For false warranty.  
(*Ibid.*, s. 29.)

Every person who shall wilfully give a label with any article sold by him, which shall falsely describe the article sold, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance and be liable, upon summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and in default of payment thereof to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months with or without hard labour.

For false label.  
(*Ibid.*, s. 30.)

Proceedings  
by indictment  
and contracts  
not to be  
affected.  
(*Ibid.*, s. 28.)

24. Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall affect the power of proceeding by indictment, or take away any other remedy against any offender under this Ordinance, or in any way interfere with contracts and bargains between individuals and the rights and remedies belonging thereto.

Provided that in any action brought by any person for a breach of contract on the sale of any article of food or of any drug, such person may recover alone or in addition to any other damages recoverable by him the amount of any penalty in which he may have been convicted under this Ordinance, together with the costs incurred by him in and about his defence thereto, if he prove that the article or drug, the subject of such conviction, was sold to him as and for an article or drug of the same nature, substance, and quality as that which was demanded of him, and that he purchased it not knowing it to be otherwise, and afterwards sold it in the same state in which he purchased it; the defendant in such action being nevertheless at liberty to prove that the conviction was wrongful or that the amount of costs claimed is unreasonable.

The Governor  
to have power  
to appoint  
analysts for  
purposes of  
this Ordinance.

25. The Governor shall have power, upon receiving such evidence as to fitness as he shall in his absolute discretion deem sufficient, to appoint any person under his hand to be an analyst for the purposes of this Ordinance. Such an appointment shall be published in the *Government Gazette*, and the production of such *Gazette* containing a notice of such appointment shall be sufficient evidence of such appointment in any Court of law.

Special  
provision as to  
time for and  
notice of  
proceedings.  
(*Ibid.*, s. 10.)

26. In all prosecutions under this Ordinance, and notwithstanding the provisions of section eighteen hereof, the summons to appear before a Magistrate shall be served upon the person charged with violating the provisions of this Ordinance within a reasonable time, and, in the case of a perishable article, not exceeding twenty-eight days from the time of the purchase from such person for test purposes of the food or drug, for the sale of which in contravention to the terms of this Ordinance the seller is rendered liable to prosecution, and particulars of the offence or offences against this Ordinance of which the seller is accused, and also the name of the prosecutor, shall be stated on the summons, and the summons shall not be made returnable in a less time than seven days from the day it is served upon the person summoned.

Forfeiture and  
destruction of  
article of food  
or drug.  
(See 23 of 1890,  
s. 1.)

27. It shall be lawful for any Court or Magistrate to order the destruction of any article of food or drug in connection with which an offence is proved to have been committed under this Ordinance.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 5th day of August, 1896.

F. J. BADELEY,

*Acting Clerk of Councils.*

Assented to by His Excellency the Governor, the 19th day of August, 1896.

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,

*Colonial Secretary.*

## SCHEDULE.

### FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

To (1)

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that I received on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_, from 2 \_\_\_\_\_ a sample of \_\_\_\_\_ for analysis (which then weighed 3 \_\_\_\_\_), and have analysed the same, and declare the result of my analysis to be as follows:—

I am of opinion that the same is a sample of genuine

or,

I am of opinion that the said sample contained the parts as under, or the percentages of foreign ingredients as under.

*Observations 4.*

As witness my hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

A.B.,

*Analyst.*

(1) Here insert the name of the person submitting the article for analysis.

(2) Here insert the name of the person delivering the sample.

(3) When the article cannot be conveniently weighed, this passage may be erased, or the blank may be left unfilled.

(4) Here the analyst may insert at his discretion his opinion as to whether the mixture (if any) was for the purpose of rendering the article potable, or palatable, or of preserving it, or of improving the appearance, or was unavoidable, and may state whether in excess of what is ordinary, or otherwise, or whether the ingredients or materials mixed are or are not injurious to health.

In the case of a certificate regarding milk, butter, or any article liable to decomposition, the analyst shall specially report whether any change had taken place in the constitution of the article that would interfere with the analysis.



# APPENDIX 14.

No. 21 OF 1886.

An Ordinance entitled *The Spirit Licences Ordinance, 1886.*

[11th June, 1886.]

\* \* \* \* \*

1. This Ordinance may be cited as *The Spirit Licences Ordinance, 1886.*

Title.

2. In this ordinance, unless the context indicates the contrary :—

Interpretation of terms.

*Adjunct licence* shall mean the licence granted under this ordinance to hotel-keepers, restaurateurs, or confectioners, for the retail sale of intoxicating liquors as an adjunct to their respective businesses without keeping a public bar.

*Adulterated liquor* shall mean any liquor mixed or coloured to the prejudice of the purchaser with any ingredient whatever, or with water, either so as to increase its bulk and measure, or so as injuriously to affect the quality of such liquor, or to conceal its inferior quality, or any liquor which is not virtually of the nature and quality demanded by the purchaser, or of the liquor which it is labelled as being or purporting to be, whether such adulterated liquor be injurious to health or not. Spirits shall not be considered adulterated if mixed with water only so as not to reduce the strength more than twenty-five degrees below proof in the case of brandy, whisky or rum, or more than thirty degrees below proof in the case of gin.

*Chinese spirits* shall mean the intoxicating liquors commonly known as samshu.

*Gallon* shall mean an imperial gallon, or, if the liquor be in bottles, six reputed quart bottles, or twelve reputed pint bottles.

*Grocer's licence* shall mean a licence to sell intoxicating liquors by the bottle, such liquors not to be consumed on the premises.

*Intoxicating liquor* shall include spirits, malt liquor, and any wine or other fermented liquor whatever.

*Pint bottle* and *quart bottle* shall mean the reputed pint and quart bottles ordinarily used in commerce.

*Public house* shall mean any house or place of entertainment where intoxicating liquors are sold by retail and may be consumed on the premises, but shall not include any place of entertainment kept under an adjunct licence.

*Retail sale* shall mean the sale of liquors in less quantities than two gallons as above defined.

*Spirit shop* shall mean any shop licensed to retail Chinese spirits not to be consumed on the premises.

*Wholesale licence* shall mean a licence to sell intoxicating liquors by the unopened cask or case, in quantities not less than two gallons of one liquor at one time, such liquors not to be consumed on the premises.

## Distilleries.

3. No person shall make, distil, or rectify any spirits, or shall knowingly keep or have in his possession any still or other utensil, or apparatus for distilling or making or rectifying spirits, without a licence under this ordinance.

Unlicensed distilling prohibited. [8 of 41, and 3 of 69.]

It shall be lawful for the Colonial Secretary to issue a licence free of all charge to any apothecary, chemist, or druggist applying for the same, to keep and use on his premises, a still of not more than eight gallons contents for the purpose of his trade only, provided that every person wishing to keep such still shall notify his intention so to do to the said Colonial Secretary, who shall thereupon required such person to give a bond with two sufficient sureties in the sum of one thousand dollars, that he will not make use of such still, or suffer it to be made use of except for the preparation of medicines or other articles required *bonâ fide* for medical purposes, and every such person found to have such still without having entered into such bond and obtained such licence, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence under this ordinance.

Apothecaries, chemists and druggists may have stills of eight gallons contents. [Ord. 8 of 1844 section 3.]



Licences to  
distil.  
[3 of 69.]

4. The Colonial Secretary may issue licences to distil in the form of schedule *A*, on each of which licences an annual fee of one hundred and twenty dollars shall be payable in advance. Such conditions as the Governor in Council may from time to time determine may be added to such licences. Every licensed distiller may sell by wholesale the liquors he distils.

Adulterated  
liquors.  
[38 & 39 V. c.  
63, s. 5.]

5. Any person who shall distil, make, import, sell, dispose of, or deal in any adulterated intoxicating liquor shall be guilty of an offence against this ordinance, and if such adulterated liquor be injurious to health he may, on a second conviction, be sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months besides any other penalties to which he may be liable under this ordinance.

No person shall be convicted under this section if he shows to the satisfaction of the Magistrate before whom he is charged that he did not know that the liquor sold by him was adulterated, and that he could not have known it with any reasonable diligence.

*Sale of intoxicating liquors.*

Unlicensed  
sale prohibi-  
ted.  
[11 of 44. 1.]

6. No person shall sell or dispose of, or advertise or expose for sale any intoxicating liquor either by wholesale or retail within the Colony, or shall permit or suffer any such intoxicating liquor to be sold or disposed of or advertised or exposed for sale in his house or other place within the Colony without a licence under this ordinance. The delivery of any intoxicating liquors shall be taken, in any proceeding under this ordinance, to be *prima facie* evidence that money or other consideration was given for the same.

Wholesale  
and retail  
sale.  
[See 11 of 44.  
24.]

7. The holder of a retail or grocer's licence may also sell intoxicating liquors wholesale, but no person shall sell intoxicating liquors by retail without a licence to that effect, and this section shall apply to all retail sales of liquor to any person on pretence that he is a customer for other goods, as well as to all sales of quantities exceeding two gallons with an understanding that part is to be returned, and generally, to any act whatever which, under whatsoever pretence, constitutes a retail sale of intoxicating liquor.

Temporary  
licences.

8. The Colonial Secretary may at any time issue temporary licences for the sale of liquors at any public entertainment or on any public occasion on payment of such fee in each case as to the Governor shall seem fit.

*Public house, and adjunct licences.*

Application  
for licence.  
[11 of 44. 3.]

9. Every person desirous of obtaining a publican's or adjunct licence shall give ten days' notice to the Magistrates in the form of schedule *B* or *C* according to the nature of the licence required.

Sessions.  
[11 of 44. 4.]

10. The Magistrates, or either of them, may from time to time appoint a day for the granting or transferring of licences, which shall be advertised in the Government Gazette and a public newspaper at least one week previously, and the said Magistrates, or either of them, with the assistance of such other Justices of the Peace as may attend on the said day, shall take into consideration all applications which may have been made for licences for the sale of liquors within the Colony, and the presiding Magistrate may adjourn the consideration of all or any of such applications to any other lawful day.

Disagreement  
of Justices.  
[11 of 44. 4.]

11. Every application for the grant or transfer of a licence shall be decided by a majority of votes of the Justices present, in the case of equality the presiding Magistrate shall, in addition to one original vote, have a casting vote. Provided however that in case of any applicant being dissatisfied with the order of the Justices or the majority thereof, it will be lawful for the Governor in Council to alter and amend the order, on the petition of the dissatisfied party.

Applicants'  
recognisances.  
[11 of 44. 5.]

12. Every applicant for a licence, who may be approved by the Justices assembled as above, shall enter into a recognizance in the form of schedule *D* or *E* according to the nature of the licence he requires, whereupon the Magistrate shall deliver to him a certificate in the form of schedule *F* or *G* according to the nature of his application; and the Magistrate shall, within ten days, transmit to the Treasurer a return of all such certificates as may have been granted in the form of schedule *H* to this ordinance.

13. The applicant may, within fourteen days from the date of such certificate, lodge it in the Treasury together with the fee provided by schedule *P* to this ordinance, whereupon the Treasurer shall issue to him a licence in the form of schedule *I* or *J* according to the nature of the licence for which the certificate is granted, such licence to be called a public house licence in the one case, or an adjunct licence in the other.

Fee, Licence.  
[11 of 44. 7.]

14. Every public house or adjunct licence shall be valid only until the 30th of November next following the date on which it is granted: always provided that where this period is less than a year a proportionate part only of the aforesaid fee shall be charged, to which (except in the case of the transfer of a licence) ten per cent shall be added.

Period of  
Licence.  
[10 of 68.]

15. The Magistrates shall keep a record of all recognizances entered into under section 12, and the Treasurer shall keep a record of all licences issued under section 13 of this ordinance.

Records.

16. The presiding Magistrate and Justices at their meetings hereinbefore provided for may transfer, in the form of schedule *K*, any public house licence or adjunct licence to the nominee of the original holder of such licence, such nominee making like application, receiving a like certificate, and entering into like recognizances as if applying for a licence on his own behalf.

Transfer of  
Licences.  
[11 of 44. 9.]

17. In case of the death or insolvency of any person holding a public house licence or adjunct licence under this ordinance, the executor, or administrator, or trustees of such licensee may carry on the business of such licensed house until the expiration of the licence, subject to all the same regulations as the original licensee. And such executor, administrator, or trustees shall enter into new recognizances under this ordinance.

Death or  
Insolvency of  
Licensee.  
[11 of 44. 10.]

18. The Justices may permit the business licensed under a public house or adjunct licence to be removed to other premises if they shall be satisfied that the application to remove such business (which shall be by written memorial) may reasonably be granted. The licensee shall enter into new recognizances, and shall receive a new certificate entitling him to a new licence for the remainder of his term on payment of a fee of five dollars.

Removal of  
Business.  
[11 of 44. 11.]

19. Every licensed publican or adjunct licensee shall have his full name painted in legible letters at least three inches long, with the words *Licensed to retail wines and spirits*, constantly and permanently remaining, and plainly to be seen and read, on some conspicuous part of his house, and no person not actually holding a public house licence or adjunct licence (except the keeper of a spirit shop as hereinafter provided) shall keep up any sign, writing, painting, or other mark, which may imply or give reasonable cause to believe that his premises are licensed for retail or barter of intoxicating liquors, or that such liquors are sold, served, or retailed therein.

Sign. Production  
of  
Licence.  
[11 of 44. 13.]

20. The business of every licensed publican or adjunct licensee shall be carried on subject to the following regulations:—

Regulations.  
[Sec. 11 of 44.  
13 and  
Schedule.]

- (1.) No liquor shall be sold or drunk on the premises licensed except between such hours as the Magistrate shall enter on the certificate to be granted under clause 12.
- (2.) No disorder shall be permitted on the premises.
- (3.) No person shall be allowed to become drunk on the premises, nor shall liquor be supplied to any person who is drunk.
- (4.) No game of chance shall be played on the premises.
- (5.) A decent and suitable privy and urinal shall be maintained in a state of cleanliness and good repair for the use of customers.
- (6.) The licensee shall not abandon the occupation of his house, or permit any other person to become virtually the keeper thereof.
- (7.) The licensee shall not employ any person to sell or dispose of any liquors outside of his licensed premises, nor shall he allow or suffer any liquors to be so disposed of on his account.

21. When any licensed publican or adjunct licensee shall be charged with any offence under this ordinance and shall not appear to answer to such charge, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate to order that the recognizance of such licensed publican or adjunct licensee be forfeited until his appearance, and in case any licensed publican or adjunct licensee be twice convicted of any offence under this ordinance, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to

Forfeiture of  
Recognizances.  
[11 of 44. 15.]



order, on the second conviction, that any fine imposed on such offender, not exceeding the amount of his recognisances, be paid by his sureties.

Action on  
account of  
liquors.  
[11 of 44. 17.]

22. No licensed publican shall maintain any action for, or recover any debt or demand on account of liquors, unless such debt shall *bonâ fide* have been contracted at one time to the amount of five dollars or upwards, nor shall any item in any account for liquors be allowed where the liquors *bonâ fide* delivered at one time shall not amount to the full sum of five dollars, nor shall any amount of debt whatsoever incurred by any seaman or soldier in Her Majesty's service for liquors be allowed: provided always that nothing herein contained shall extend to prevent innkeepers from keeping an account with lodgers and travellers, in which any charge for liquors may be included, and recovering the amount thereof in a Court of Justice.

Taking  
pledges.  
[11 of 44. 18.]

23. No licensed person shall take or receive in payment or pledge for liquor or any entertainment whatever supplied in or out of his house any article or thing whatever except money.

Measures.  
[11 of 44. 19.]

24. Every licensed publican or adjunct licensee shall sell and dispose of his liquors by the measures legalised in this Colony and not otherwise, except when the quantity is less than half a pint, or except when the liquor is sold in bottles, and shall also measure such liquor in the presence of any customer who may require him to do so.

Suspected  
premises.  
[11 of 44. 20.]

25. If any person be convicted of unlawfully retailing any intoxicating liquor, the house and premises of such person, and the house, lodging, shop, or warehouse where such offence shall have been committed, and any court or yard connected therewith, shall be liable to be searched at any time of the day or night, by any Police officer, with or without warrant, for six months next after such conviction, provided that the same or any part thereof shall be occupied by the person so convicted.

Drinking in  
unlicensed  
places.  
[11 of 44. 21.]

26. Whenever any Police officer shall find any person drinking in any place in which any intoxicating liquor shall be sold or disposed of by retail, and the licence for such sale shall not on demand be produced to such Police officer, it shall be lawful for such Police officer to apprehend all such persons so found drinking there; and every such person so found drinking shall, upon conviction before any Magistrate, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, unless such person shall inform against such unlicensed person or voluntarily become a witness against him, in respect of such act of selling and retailing.

Payment of  
workmen.  
[11 of 44. 22.]

27. No master or other person employing journeymen, workmen, servants, or labourers, shall pay or cause any payment to be made to any such journeyman, workman, or labourer in or at any house in which any intoxicating liquor is sold by retail.

#### *Wholesale and Grocer's licences. Spirit shops.*

Wholesale and  
grocers'  
licences.  
How obtained.

28. Every person desirous of obtaining a wholesale or a grocer's licence to sell intoxicating liquors shall apply to the Colonial Secretary, who may in his discretion grant to the applicant a licence in the form of schedule *L* or *M* according to the nature of his application, on production of a receipt from the Treasurer for a fee of one hundred and twenty dollars. Such licence may be renewed annually on like conditions.

Power to  
make rules.

29. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to make, alter, amend and repeal regulations and conditions for the granting of wholesale and grocer's licences. Such conditions may require the providing by applicants of one or more sureties, may alter the above scale of fees, may regulate the times of commencement and expiry of such licences, the hours and conditions of sale, and all other matters connected with such licences. All such regulations when published in the Government Gazette shall have the force of law.

Chinese spirit  
shops.  
[11 of 44.  
27-30.]

30. The Colonial Secretary may grant a licence in the form of schedule *N* to any person to retail Chinese spirits, such Chinese spirits not to be consumed on the premises where they are sold, and the holder of such licence shall exhibit conspicuously and permanently in front of his licensed place of business his name and number and the nature of such licence, on a sign, the size and design of which shall be approved by the Colonial Secretary, and the fee of ten dollars monthly shall be paid in advance by each licensee to the



Treasurer. The Colonial Secretary may permit the transfer of any such licence in form of schedule O.

*Eating houses.*

31. No person, unless licensed to retail intoxicating liquors or Chinese spirits under this ordinance, shall keep an eating house, refreshment bar or saloon, restaurant, or other place where meals or refreshments are supplied to persons not resident on the premises, without a licence from the Colonial Secretary, for which licence a fee of ten dollars a year shall be payable in advance. Such conditions as the Governor in Council may determine may be added to any licence granted under this section.

Eating Houses.

32. No person licensed under the preceding section shall knowingly or wilfully permit drunkenness or other disorderly conduct in his house or other place of entertainment, or knowingly suffer any unlawful games or gaming therein, or knowingly permit or suffer any public prostitute to frequent such house or other place or to remain therein.

Disorder in eating houses. [2 & 3 Vic. c. 47, s. 44.]

*Police inspection. Search.*

33. When information upon each shall be laid before any Magistrate to the effect that any illicit distillation or rectification or illegal sale of intoxicating liquors is carried on within any building or on board of any vessel in the Colony, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate by a warrant under his hand to empower any officer of Police to enter such building or vessel at any hour of the night or day, using force that purpose if necessary, and to make search for any stills, parts of stills, or intoxicating liquors which may be found there, and to arrest any persons who may appear to have committed or to be attempting to commit any offence against this ordinance.

Every person licensed under this ordinance shall produce his licence to any Police officer on being required thereto.

Any officer of Police shall have free access to every part of any house licensed under section 13 or 31 of this ordinance at any hour of the night or day.

*Penalties and their recovery.*

34. For every offence against this ordinance not otherwise provided for, there shall be payable for a first offence a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, and for a second offence a fine not exceeding six hundred dollars. And all intoxicating liquors, stills, or parts thereof with respect to which any offence against this ordinance may have been committed, as well as the vessels or packages which contain them, may be forfeited, as also any boat or vessel of less than fifteen tons burden in which such intoxicating liquors or stills or parts of stills may be found.

Fines and forfeitures.

35. Offences against this ordinance shall be considered to be:—

Offences defined.

- (1.) Refusal, neglect, or omission to do any act commanded by this ordinance.
- (2.) Refusal to permit, or obstruction of any such act.
- (3.) The doing of any act forbidden by this ordinance.
- (4.) On the part of a licensed publican, adjunct licensee, or keeper of a spirit shop, any breach of the terms of his licence or recognisance.

36. On the conviction of any licensed person for a second offence against this ordinance the Magistrate may order his licence to be forfeited, in addition to any other penalties hereinbefore provided.

Forfeiture of licence. [Sec. 11 of 41. 30.]

37. All penalties for offences against this ordinance may be recovered in a summary way before a Magistrate, but proceedings for the recovery of such penalties shall be commenced within six months after the offence was committed.

Recovery of penalties.

38. One-half or a less portion of any fine levied under this ordinance may be paid to the informer.

Awards to informers. [11 of 44. 32.]

Power to make rules.

Power to make rules.

39. The Governor in Council may from time to time make, alter, and repeal rules consistent with this ordinance for the better carrying out of the same. All such rules shall be published in the Gazette, and when so published shall have the force of law.

\* \* \* \* \*

Commencement of ordinance.

41. This ordinance shall take effect on a day to be hereafter proclaimed by the Governor.

SCHEDULES.

(A.)

THE SPIRIT LICENCES ORDINANCE, 1886.

*Distillery licence, (Sec. 4.)*

In consideration of the fee of                      dollars paid by  
I hereby license him to have                      stills of                      gallons capacity at                      and to  
distil spirits therewith and to sell such spirits by wholesale from this date until                      18                      -  
Hongkong,                      188                      .

Colonial Secretary.

(B.)

THE SPIRIT LICENCES ORDINANCE, 1886.

*Application for publican's licence, (Sec. 9.)*

Name of applicant                      address  
Nationality                      . Has held a licence                      years.  
Licensed house to be at No.                      ,                      Street.  
Its name or sign to be  
Sureties                      of  
and                      of

To the Magistrates.

I give notice that I intend to apply at the next licensing meeting to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for a licence to sell and retail intoxicating liquors, in the house and appurtenances thereunto belonging above named, which I intend to keep as inn or public-house.

Hongkong,                      188                      .

We, the undersigned householders residing at Victoria in the said Colony, certify that the above-named applicant is a person of good fame and reputation, and fit and proper to be licensed to keep an inn or public-house.

- 1.—
- 2.—
- 3.—

(C.)

THE SPIRIT LICENCES ORDINANCE, 1886.

*Application for adjunct licence, (Sec. 9.)*

Name of applicant                      address  
Nationality                      . Has held a licence                      years.  
Licensed house to be at No.                      ,                      Street.  
Other business carried on  
Sureties                      of  
and                      of

To the Magistrates.

I give notice that it is my intention to apply at the next licensing meeting for a licence to sell and retail intoxicating liquors, in any quantity under two gallons at one time, in the house and appurtenances

thereunto belonging above named, as an adjunct to the business which I am carrying on in the said house and premises.

Hongkong, 188 .

We, the undersigned householders, certify that the above named applicant is a person of good fame and reputation, and fit and proper to be licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors as aforesaid.

1.—

2.—

3.—

(D.)

THE SPIRIT LICENCES ORDINANCE, 1886.

*Publican's recognisance, (Sec. 12.)*

COLONY OF }  
HONGKONG } Be it remembered, that on the                      day of                      188 .  
TO WIT. }

hereinafter

called the licensee and

and

hereinafter

called the sureties came personally before me, a Magistrate in the Colony of Hongkong, and acknowledged themselves to owe to our Lady the Queen, to wit,—the said licensee the sum of three hundred dollars, and the said sureties each the sum of three hundred dollars of lawful current dollars of Hongkong, to be respectively levied of their several goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, Her Heirs, and Successors, in case default shall be made in the performance of the conditions hereunder written :—

The conditions of this recognisance are such, that whereas the said licensee is to be licensed to keep a public house, and to sell intoxicating liquors, at the sign of the                      situate at                      ; If the said licensee do observe all the conditions of *The Spirit Licences Ordinance, 1886*, then this recognisance to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

Taken and acknowledged the day and year above written, before me.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Magistrate.*

(E.)

THE SPIRIT LICENCES ORDINANCE, 1886.

*Adjunct licensee's recognisance, (Sec. 12.)*

COLONY OF }  
HONGKONG } Be it remembered, that on the                      day of                      188 .  
TO WIT. }

hereinafter

called the licensee and

and

hereinafter

called the sureties came personally before me a Magistrate in the Colony of Hongkong, and acknowledged themselves to owe to our Lady the Queen, to wit,—the said licensee the sum of three hundred dollars, and the said sureties each the sum of three hundred of lawful current dollars of Hongkong, to be respectively levied of their several goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, Her Heirs, and Successors in case default shall be made in the performance of the conditions hereunder written :—

The conditions of this recognisance are such, that whereas the said licensee is to be licensed to sell intoxicating liquors, in any quantity under two gallons, in the house, No.                      as an adjunct to the business of                      carried on by him in the said house and appurtenances thereunto belonging                      ; If the said licensee do observe all the conditions of *The Spirit Licences Ordinance, 1886*,—then this recognisance to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

Taken and acknowledged the day and year above written, before me

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Magistrate.*



(F.)

THE SPIRIT LICENCES ORDINANCE, 1886.

*Publican's certificate, (Sec. 12.)*

Authority to the Treasurer to issue a spirit licence to

Premises No. , Street.  
Sign of house . Licence to expire 18 .

I authorise the Treasurer to issue a licence to the person named above to keep an inn or public-house as above set forth, I am satisfied the said person is a person of good fame and reputation, and is fit and proper to keep an inn or public-house ; and I have taken from the said person and his sureties a recognisance in the sum of three hundred dollars each, according to the form prescribed by the said ordinance.

Hongkong, 188 .

\_\_\_\_\_,  
*Magistrate.*

Hours for sale . . . . . to . . . . .

(G.)

THE SPIRIT LICENCES ORDINANCE, 1886.

*Adjunct licensee's certificate, (Sec. 12.)*

Authority to the Treasurer to issue an adjunct licence to

Premises No. , Street.  
Business carried on . Licence to expire 18 .

I authorise the Treasurer to issue an adjunct licence to the above named person to retail liquors in any quantity under two gallons on the premises named above as an adjunct to the business carried on by him in the said house. I am satisfied the said person is a person of good fame and reputation, and is fit and proper to conduct such house as aforesaid ; and I have taken from the said person and his sureties the requisite recognisances in the sum of three hundred dollars each, according to the form prescribed by the said ordinance.

Hongkong, 188 .

\_\_\_\_\_,  
*Magistrate.*

Hours for sale \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

(H.)

THE SPIRIT LICENCES ORDINANCE, 1886.

*Return of licensees, (Sec. 12.)*

*To the Treasurer.*

Public house or adjunct licences may be granted to the undermentioned persons.

Licencee.	Sign of house.	No.	Road or street.	Whether before licensed or not.	Sureties.	Addresses of Sureties.	Nature of licence.

\_\_\_\_\_,  
*Magistrate.*

(I.)

THE SPIRIT LICENCES ORDINANCE, 1886.

*Public House Licence, (Sec. 13.)*

Licencee  
 Sign of house  
 No. , Street.  
 Period of Licence, from to both days inclusive.  
 Fee, \$

I license the above named person to keep a public house, and to sell and retail in the house in which he now dwells and in the appurtenances thereunto belonging, but not elsewhere, all intoxicating liquors during the period above written.

No. \_\_\_\_\_, Treasurer.  
 Hongkong, 18 .

(J.)

THE SPIRIT LICENCES ORDINANCE, 1886.

*Adjunct Licence, (Sec. 13.)*

Licensee  
 Business  
 Address, No. , Street.  
 Period of Licence, from to both days inclusive.

I license the person named above to sell and retail intoxicating liquors in quantities not exceeding two gallons in the house in which he now dwells and in the appurtenances thereunto belonging, but not elsewhere; as an adjunct to the business he carries on there and without keeping a public bar during the period above written.

No. \_\_\_\_\_, Treasurer.  
 Hongkong, 18 .

(K.)

THE SPIRIT LICENCES ORDINANCE, 1886.

*Transfer of Public House or Adjunct Licence, (Sec. 16.)*

New Licensee  
 Sign of house }  
 or Business carried on }  
 No. , Street.  
 Period of new Licence, from to both days inclusive.  
 Former Licensee

I license the person named above to sell and retail intoxicating liquors in the house named above and in the appurtenances thereunto belonging, but not elsewhere, during the period above written.

No. \_\_\_\_\_, Treasurer.  
 Hongkong, 18 .

(L.)

THE SPIRIT LICENCES ORDINANCE, 1886.

*Wholesale Licence, (Sees. 28 & 29.)*

is licensed to sell intoxicating liquors by the unopened cask or case, in quantities not less than two gallons of one liquor at one time on the premises known as  
 Such intoxicating liquors are not to be consumed on the premises.

Hongkong, 18 . Colonial Secretary.

[ LX ]

(M.)

THE SPIRIT LICENCES ORDINANCE, 1886.

*Grocer's Licence*, (Secs. 28 & 29.)

is licensed to sell intoxicating liquors (Chinese spirits excepted) by the bottle on the premises known as  
Such intoxicating liquors are not to be consumed on the premises. Liquors may also be sold wholesale under this licence.

\_\_\_\_\_,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

Hongkong, 18 .

(N.)

THE SPIRIT LICENCES ORDINANCE, 1886.

*Spirit Shop Licence*, (Sec. 30.)

No.

is licensed to sell spirits not to be consumed on his premises at No.  
the sign or shop name of which is

until 18 .

Conditions

1.—

2.—

3.—

&c.— Hongkong, 18 .

\_\_\_\_\_,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

(O.)

THE SPIRIT LICENCES ORDINANCE, 1886.

*Transfer of spirit licence*, (Sec. 30.)

The spirit licence No. granted to is transferred to  
who is hereby licensed to sell spirituous liquors, not to be consumed on the premises, at No.  
the sign or shop name of which is until 18 .

Conditions.

1.—

2.—

3.—

\_\_\_\_\_,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

(P.)

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

*I.—Public house and adjunct licences*, (Sec. 13.)

When the annual valuation of the premises occupied is  
under \$1,000, a licence fee of \$300 a year.  
under \$4,200 „ „ \$360 „  
over \$4,200 „ „ \$480 „

*II.—Other fees chargeable under this ordinance.*

Distillery licence, (Sec. 4.) .....\$120 a year.  
Temporary spirit licence, (Sec. 8), .....Discretionary.  
Licence for removed business, (Sec. 18), .....\$ 5  
Grocer's licence, (Sec. 28), .....\$120 a year.  
Wholesale licence, (Sec. 28), .....\$120 „  
Chinese spirit licence, (Sec. 30), .....\$120 „  
Eating house licence, (Sec. 31), .....\$ 10 „













